

A Conciliatory Assad Signals U.S. Détente Syrian Welcomes Lifting of Sanctions

By Jim Hoagland and Patrick E. Tyler

DAMASCUS — President Hafez al-Assad has put an end to a year of open diplomatic conflict with the United States by welcoming recent U.S. decisions to lift most of the sanctions imposed against Syria in a dispute over terrorism.

In a two-hour interview Saturday at the presidential palace, Mr. Assad adopted an unusually conciliatory tone in his remarks toward U.S. policies in the region. But he indicated that important differences remain, principally over U.S. support for Israel.

Mr. Assad also confirmed that he had met secretly in April with his most bitter foe in the Arab world, President Saddam Hussein of Iraq. He disclosed that no progress had been made in ending their decade-old conflict, noting, "We each had our own view on Arab and international matters... We remained where we were."

Emphasizing that he had no intention of reducing Syria's political support for Iran in its war against Iraq, as has been frequently rumored, Mr. Assad asserted that Syria's refusal to break with Iran "has played a major role in preventing the expansion of the war to other Arab states."

Mr. Assad, 56, appeared to have substantially recovered from a series of health problems that had weakened him in recent years. He was far more animated in conversation and more physically relaxed than he was during a similar interview 16 months ago, when he voiced fears that the United States

was considering a military attack on Syria.

Mr. Assad made these other points in Saturday's interview:

• Syria continues to seek strategic military parity with Israel despite a lull in military tensions between the two countries and indications by the Soviet Union, Syria's main military supplier, that it is seeking to reduce friction with Israel.

"It is difficult to see that Israel would respond to the need for a just peace while it is feeling superior," Mr. Assad argued, adding, "Those who want peace to prevail, whether in the East or the West, should view our sayings and our direction as a fair saying and direction, and a necessity."

• Syria will continue efforts to help free more of the foreign hostages held in Lebanon. "We approach the subject of the hostages as a human issue," he said. "We understand their suffering."

But he could offer no specific indication that any new releases could be expected soon.

• He confirmed that Syria had closed the Damascus office of the Palestinian guerrilla group led by Abu Nidal, which has been implicated in the slaughter of civilians at the Rome, Vienna and Karachi airports.

But he strongly rejected any implication that he closed the office to restore normal relations with the United States.

"It is wrong to portray the action taken with the presence of the Abu Nidal group as if it was taken under the influence of a foreign power, because the actions taken were for reasons belonging to us in Syria,"

See ASSAD, Page 7



Pope John Paul II greeting Canadian Indians on Sunday at Fort Simpson, Northwest Territories.

Pope, in Canada, Supports Indian Rights

The Associated Press

FORT SIMPSON, Northwest Territories — Pope John Paul II kept a promise Sunday by visiting this subarctic outpost, where he spoke in support of native rights and warned Indians not to let "instability" undermine their society.

The pope went to Canada at the end of a 10-day tour of the United States, which he closed with a strong appeal against abortion.

At Fort Simpson, a steady drizzle fell as the pope's plane arrived from Edmonton, Alberta. He was driven to a settlement on the banks of the Mackenzie River where an estimated 4,000 Indians wearing plastic raincoats huddled in front of a 55-foot tape.

Before the pope's arrival, the ceremonies began with the lighting of a sacred fire accompanied by traditional drumming, the burning of sweet grass and the passing of the sacred pipe.

John Paul II scheduled a stop at the settlement during a Canadian tour in September 1984, but could not land because of thick fog.

Thousands of Indians, whose ancestors were introduced to Roman Catholicism by French missionaries, were bitterly disappointed, despite a statement the pope issued in support of native rights.

John Paul promised to return, and military radar was installed to prevent a recurrence of the fog problem.

In a 20-minute address delivered before Mass, the pope reaffirmed the church's support for native rights and prayed for a "just agreement" with the Canadian government on protection for those rights in the Constitution.

"I pray that the Holy Spirit will help you all to find the just way so that Canada may be a model for the world in upholding the dignity of the aboriginal peoples," he said.

Anti-Abortion Speech

Earlier, Roberto Suro of The New York Times reported from Detroit:

In his last speech in the United States, the pope sternly condemned

on Saturday the practice of abortion, arguing that the nation must defend all human life if it wants to enjoy justice and freedom.

The "ultimate test" of the country's greatness is "to respect every human person, especially the weakest and most defenseless ones, those as yet unborn," he said at a farewell ceremony with Vice President George Bush at Detroit Metro Airport.

After having delivered 47 addresses in 9 cities, John Paul saved some of his strongest words for his last moments on U.S. soil. After extolling the nation from its "majestic mountains" to its "quest for excellence," he turned to the issue of abortion.

"If you want equal justice for all, and true freedom and lasting peace, then, America, defend life," he said.

This obligation, he said, involves tasks as varied as welcoming refugees,

securing the rights of minorities and pursuing disarmament. But, he added, "all this will succeed only if respect for life and its protection by law is granted to every human being from conception until natural death."

The pope has restated the church's position on abortion several times on his 10-day tour, but this was the first time he made it the major theme of a speech. He

See POPE, Page 4

Leftist Leader Is Slain in Philippines; Rebels Vow to 'Respond Accordingly'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANILA — Communist insurgents condemned on Sunday the killing of a prominent leftist, vowing to "respond accordingly."

Gunmen firing from a van killed Leandro Alejandro, 27, on Saturday, two days before leftist groups were to stage nationwide rallies against "rising fascism" in the Philippines.

Mr. Alejandro was shot as he returned to his office from a news conference where he had announced plans for the demonstrations Monday against the government.

He was the secretary-general of Bayan, an umbrella organization whose members include most of the nation's leftist protest groups. "Bayan" means "country."

Officials said Mr. Alejandro was shot repeatedly in the head. He was pronounced dead at a hospital. His driver was critically wounded. It was not clear who was responsible.

The killing came at a time of tension in the Philippines, as the government is still seeking solid footing after the coup attempt three weeks ago and the military is expecting smaller-scale attempts at destabilization.

An armed forces spokesman, Colonel Honesto Isla, said extra soldiers were deployed around Manila after the shooting.

"I appeal to our countrymen not to panic," he said. "I can foresee protests by this group, or that there may be acts of revenge. I hope they do not take the law into their own hands."

The spokesman for President Corason C. Aquino, Teodoro Bengito, called the killing a "very tragic travesty of law and order." He said it was especially regrettable "at a time when President Aquino is calling on everyone to join hands and enable the country to reach the higher ground of democracy and the rule of law."

Hundreds of supporters turned out at the University of the Philippines chapel Sunday for a memorial service for Mr. Alejandro, who was the school's student council chairman in 1983.

Arnold Sandoval, a spokesman for the Communists, said Sunday that the killing "signals the escalation of violence against the people" as a result of the military's losses "in its war against the revolutionary forces."

In a statement, Mr. Sandoval accused "ultra-rightist elements" of



Leandro Alejandro giving a news conference shortly before being assassinated.

the killing. He said Mrs. Aquino's government, however, "cannot escape the blame" because of its "to-

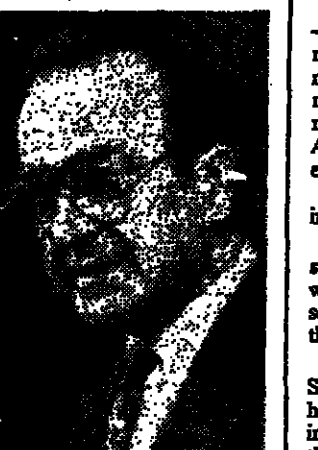
See MANILA, Page 4

Kiosk

An NFL Strike Seems Certain

NEW YORK (UPI) — A National Football League players' strike appeared to be virtually certain Sunday, with the opposing sides far from the bargaining table.

Despite an outward sign of normalcy with a full schedule of NFL games, a strike deadline remained fixed for Tuesday, and there seemed little possibility of an agreement before then. (Sunday NFL results, Page 15, and related story, Page 14.)



Prime Minister Branko Mikulic said Yugoslavia would seek a three-year moratorium on repaying its foreign debt. Page 9.

GENERAL NEWS

■ The referendum in New Caledonia "settled" nothing, a French analyst says. Page 7.

■ The co-trials in a gesture of support for the Latin peace accord, freed 80 prisoners. Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ A plan for Iran to export crude oil across Soviet territory faces serious obstacles, an oil journal said. Page 9.

Arab League Sets Meeting On Gulf War

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TUNIS — Arab League foreign ministers agreed Sunday to call a summit meeting of Arab leaders in Amman in November to discuss the Gulf war, ministers attending a private meeting here said.

The ministers, at the second round of an Arab League Ministerial Council session, voted unanimously in favor of the summit meeting, according to sources connected with the session. Of the Arab League's 21 members, 17 foreign ministers were present.

The session was called to examine the situation in the Gulf. Jordan proposed hosting the summit meeting but an exact date was not set, according to the sources, who spoke on condition that they not be named.

Foreign Minister Farouk al-Shara of Syria told reporters that his country hoped a summit meeting would not be limited solely to the Gulf situation but would include "all Arab problems of the moment."

In the Gulf Sunday, an Iranian gunboat sprayed a Saudi tanker with machine-gun fire in Tehran's first retaliation against the resumption of Iraqi air attacks on ships serving Iran.

Gulf shipping sources said the gunboat fired at the Petroship B near the Strait of Hormuz, hitting crew quarters but causing no casualties and only minor damage.

Iraqi jets attacked the Azafah pumping station near Tahrir on Saturday. On Friday, they hit the Lavan oil terminal, some 500 miles (800 kilometers) from Iraq's southern border. (AP, Reuters, UPI)

The Yen, Say New Believers, May Just Keep Getting Stronger

By Nicholas D. Kristof

New York Times Service

TOKYO — With Japanese companies having adapted effectively to the yen's huge appreciation against the dollar, the yen is likely to gain even more strength over the next year or so, many analysts here say.

Until recently many economists and executives here argued that the yen had advanced too far, and that it would retreat modestly to about 170 or 180 to the dollar.

But sentiment seems to be growing that the yen's strength is not exhausted. Some

experts expect the yen to be fairly stable at current levels, but others foresee it appreciating over the next few years to the level of 100 to the dollar.

Already the yen has risen about 85 percent since its trough of 263.65 on Feb. 13, 1985. The yen ended trading Friday in New York at 142.55 to the dollar.

"The consensus has changed dramatically," said Hiroyuki Kasai, an economics professor at Asia University in Tokyo.

"People think the yen is strong to stay,"

said Robert T. Hinchner of International Investment Consultants Ltd. in Tokyo.

Accurate predictions about exchange rates are extremely difficult to make. When the dollar was at its zenith in early 1985, many people predicted that it would soon be worth more than a British pound. But after peaking at just over \$1.03 to the pound, the dollar began to plummet, and on Friday one pound cost \$1.65.

Whether or not today's forecasts are correct, they reflect a change in what is considered possible. To many economists, the yen's

outer limit has faded further in the distance, whether or not the yen ever goes that far.

"It's certainly possible" that the exchange rate will reach 100 yen to the dollar in a few years, said Peter J. Morgan, chief economist in Tokyo of Barclays de Zoete Wedd, the investment bank.

A major reason some economists expect the yen to rise further, or at least not to decline significantly, is the efficiency of Japanese companies in adjusting to the yen's

Nunn, Carlucci See Even Chance For More Cuts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Senator Sam Nunn and Frank C. Carlucci, President Ronald Reagan's national security adviser, said Sunday that there was an even chance the United States and the Soviet Union would agree to reduce long-range strategic nuclear weapons before Mr. Reagan leaves office in 1989.

"I think there's a 50-50 chance," Mr. Nunn, the chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said in a "Meet the Press" television interview.

"Getting it ratified during that time frame is an entirely different question," added Mr. Nunn, a Democrat from Georgia. He did not elaborate.

Mr. Carlucci, on the same program, said he shared Mr. Nunn's view on the chances of an agreement on strategic arms.

"It's going to require a lot of work," he said. He said that some progress had been made on strategic missiles during three days of talks last week between Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze.

"We agreed to intensify the effort," he said.

The talks last week resulted in agreement in principle to sign a treaty abolishing intermediate-range nuclear forces, or INF. The missiles have a range of 600 to 3,000 miles (1,000 to 5,000 kilometers).

Representative Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin and chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, said the INF agreement represented "a small step in the wrong direction."

"Basically it's a small step in the direction of taking out nuclear weapons in Europe while leaving the conventional balance which heavily favors the Soviet Union, leaving all that in place," he said on another television interview program, "This Week With David Brinkley."

"There are plenty of other nuclear weapons available to still do the job," he said, but "in order to make any sense out of this thing you really have to have a strategic agreement very very quickly."

Mr. Shultz, also appearing on the Brinkley program, would say only that "maybe" a strategic arms agreement would be reached.

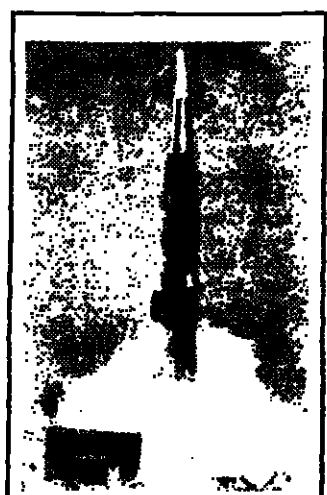
Mr. Shultz also said that Europe was safer because of the INF agreement.

"There are weapons systems in place committed to NATO, under the NATO command, both short-range and also weapons on ships, dual-capable aircraft," Mr. Shultz said. "Those are all there, but that's not part of the INF agreement."

Mr. Aspin said the purpose of deploying U.S. Pershing-2 and ground-launched cruise missiles in Western Europe was to show the European allies "that somehow we would not abandon them in a crisis."

"And by removing those nuclear weapons," he added, "we're back to where we were in 1977" when European leaders wondered whether

See PACT, Page 4



RELATED ARTICLES

■ Moscow's new flexibility is apparently reflected in a changed SJD stance. Page 2. ■ The Kremlin said it will ease restraints on Jewish emigration and on dissidents. Page 4. ■ The critical issue of long-range arms is next on the U.S.-Soviet agenda. Page 2.

Taiwan Ban On Travel to China to End

By Daniel Southerland

Washington Post Service

TAIPEI — In a dramatic move toward liberalization, Taiwan has decided to lift a 38-year-old ban against travel to China, according to senior officials in the capital.

Nationalist officials said the only people who would not be allowed to visit China for family reunions would be soldiers on active duty and government officials.

The officials insisted that the main purpose would be humanitarian, to allow hundreds of thousands of Chinese who fled to Taiwan after the Communist victory on the mainland in 1949 to visit their old homes and relatives.

But they also said the lifting of the travel ban, which is expected to be formally announced in the next few days, would have the side effect of putting Taipei on the political offensive against Beijing for the first time in decades.

"For so long they've been trying to push us around," said Shaw Yun-ming, director of Taiwan's government information office. "We now want to call the shots. We're going to show that we don't fear them anymore."

"If we allow our people to go to the mainland," he said, "they can bring tidings of democracy and freedom to the mainland. But I want to emphasize that the fundamental reason for this decision is humanitarian."

Taiwan has asked the Interna-

See TAIWAN, Page 4

They Don't All Flaunt It, but They've Got It

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — What do a sultan, two queens, a potato processor and a college dropout have in common?

Billions, according to Fortune magazine. They and 127 other people control the world's billion-dollar family fortunes — 98 of them.

Heading the list are Sultan Hassanali Bolkiah of Brunei, 41, who is worth \$25 billion, and King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, 67, worth \$20 billion. Fortune reported in its latest issue.

The youngest billionaire listed was William Gates, 31, of Seattle, Washington, founder of the Microsoft computer software company. A Harvard dropout, he was said by Fortune to be worth \$1.2 billion.

There are three members of the Mars family, famous for their candy bars; two Rockefeller; August Anheuser Busch Jr. and Alfred Henry Henken, both beer brewers; three Marriotas, of the hotels; and Estée Lauder, 79, the queen of cosmetics. And there are two real queens — Elizabeth II, 61, of Britain, with an estimated \$7.4 billion, and Beatrix, 49, of the Netherlands, with \$4.4 billion.

John Richard Simplot, 78, heads the world's largest potato growing and processing outfit, J.R. Simplot Co. of Boise, Idaho, Fortune said. It put his worth at \$1 billion.

Flight of the Concorde: From Pariah to a Prototype of Planes to Come

By Barry James

International Herald Tribune

TOULOUSE, France — The Concorde jet, dismissed until recently as a technological dodo, is starting to look like the herald of a brighter future for supersonic air travel.

The Concorde is proving to be a modest commercial success for the two airlines that operate it. And, in the nondescript office block at the Toulouse airport where the original Concorde project took shape in collaboration with British designers, a successor generation of faster-than-sound aircraft is seen as a possibility for the 21st century.

In the United States, the "Orient Express" program to develop a "national aerospace plane" to link America and Asia at hypersonic speed is under way with strong presidential backing.

In Toulouse, Aerospatiale, the state-owned company that built the

Concorde with British Aerospace, has drawn up plans for a bigger super-Concorde, and it is carrying out research on a much faster "Avion à Grande Vitesse," or AGV, that could in theory be in service in the first quarter of the next century.

The Concorde was an idea that may have come before its time.

British Aerospace is also working on plans for a hypersonic reusable space vehicle, code-named Hotel, that could be developed into a passenger aircraft.

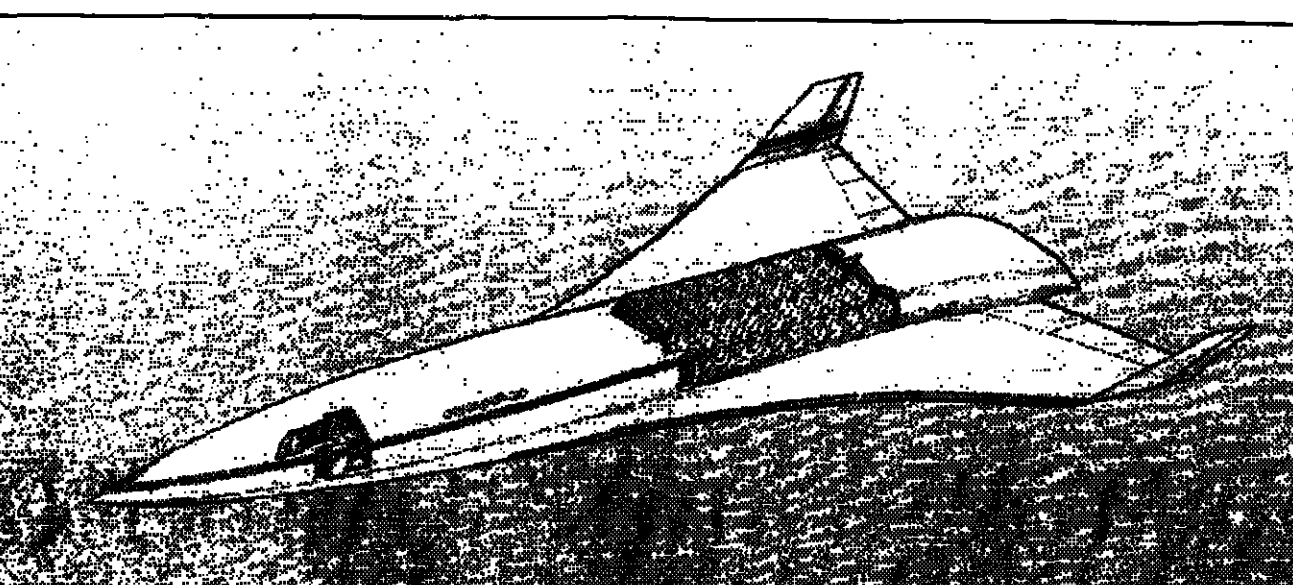
Aerospatiale engineers say the sleek 100-passenger Concorde, which can fly at 1,350 miles an

hour, more than twice the speed of sound, was an idea that may have come before its time. "You have to remember it was designed around the time of the Boeing 707," said Jean Marquize-Pouey, the head of Aerospatiale's advance research department.

Although, if built today, its take-off weight could be reduced by a third, to 120 tons, and its powerful engine roar muted to meet subsonic noise regulations, the original Concorde — designed in 1962 and in service since January 1976 — "is still a very modern aircraft," Mr. Marquize-Pouey said.

Looking 10 years ahead — the time needed to develop new variable cycle engines — it would be possible to build a longer-range and quieter second-generation Concorde that would carry twice as many passengers as the existing version, Mr. Marquize-Pouey said.

See PLANE, Page 4



On French drawing boards are plans for the "Avion à Grande Vitesse," a plane bigger and faster than the Concorde.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Sportswriter Assails Stadiums With Domes

Domed sports stadiums are "dumb," writes Bill McGraw, a sportswriter for the Detroit Free Press. They also are "ugly, unnatural and unnecessary."

The article appeared in The Washington Post. Jack Kent Cooke, owner of the Washington Redskins professional football team, has been talking about modeling a stadium after the Pontiac Silverdome just north of Detroit.

"Domed stadiums seal out the elements," Mr. McGraw writes, "which seems like an odd thing to do in an area such as Washington, where football afternoons often are clear, and, at worst, crisp. The climate is harsher in Detroit, but playing football outside always was accepted — and largely enjoyed — as part of the fabric and fun of following a rugged game."

But at the Silverdome, "the roof does more than blot out the sun," Mr. McGraw wrote. "It traps smoke and noise, which irritate the senses. Players complain that the artificial turf hurts their knees. Fans grumble about the shopping mall ambience."

In brief, "the dome robs the game of its romance." On the other hand, he wrote: "To money guys like Cooke, a dome makes sense because they can turn the stadium into an all-weather, all-events arena. They can schedule wrestling, tractor pulls, Madonna and the pope, and they can continue selling tickets long after the last point-after is kicked."

Short Takes

A mysterious disease is once again destroying oyster beds in Chesapeake Bay, which 30 years ago accounted for half of all the oysters harvested in the United States and now accounts for a fourth. Called MSX, for Multifunctional Spherule X, the disease destroys oyster tissue, but scientists have not discovered what causes it, why it seems to wax and wane or what to do about it. Since MSX first invaded the bay beds 25 years ago, oyster production there has fallen steadily, except



THERE SHE IS — Kaye Lani Rae Rafko, Miss Michigan, is congratulated Saturday by other contestants after she was named Miss America in Atlantic City, New Jersey. Miss Rafko is a registered nurse who treated terminally ill cancer and AIDS patients.

for brief upward spurts. The New York Times reports that many shellfish experts fear for the survival of the Chesapeake Bay oyster and the watermen who harvest it.

"Street Trash," a new film, "chains up redeeming social value," writes Walter Goodman, a film critic in The New York Times. "The mayhem takes place in a Skid Row junkyard" and includes "disemboweling, disfigurements and a gang rape from which the writer, Roy Frank, tries to squeeze hilarity." The director, Jim Muro, "is 22 years old. The movie seems to have been made by a much younger man."

More than \$30 million has been given to support Jewish schools in the New York City region by Joseph S. Gruss, 84, a retired investment banker who came to the United States as a Polish immigrant in 1939. The money will supplement teachers' salaries and renovate and expand schools. Officials of the United Jewish Ap-

peal-Federation of Jewish Philanthropies called it the largest single sum ever given for Jewish education in an American community. Mr. Gruss said he made the gift during his lifetime because "I prefer to give with a warm hand and not leave it to strangers."

A joint lottery that could become the biggest in the country has been announced by five widely-scattered states — Iowa, Kansas, Oregon, Rhode Island and West Virginia — and the District of Columbia. Tickets are to go on sale for \$1 each early next year. Each state retains the profit from its own ticket sales. Organizers say they hope that jackpots will average \$3 million to \$5 million a week, with the possibility that the prize pool could grow to \$40 million or more if it accumulated for several weeks without a big winner.

Notes About People

Joel Grey, now appearing in a

Broadway-bound Washington revival of "Cabaret," created the part of the seedy master of ceremonies in the original production of the play in 1966. He won a Tony award for that role and an Oscar for the film version that followed. How did the actor, who was born Joel Katz in Cleveland 55 years ago, happen to choose Grey as a stage name? "I plucked it out of the air," he says. "It has proved fortuitous. As an actor, that's what I'm interested in. Not black and white, but the mysterious, ambivalent area in between. Grey. It's the richest kind of acting. It's what I aspire to."

In a recent speech, President Ronald Reagan said: "May I conclude with a little Irish blessing, although some suggest it's a curse. May those who love us, love us. And those who don't love us, may God turn their hearts. And if he doesn't turn their hearts, may he turn their ankles so we'll know them by their limping."

—ARTHUR HIGBEE

Bork Vows 'to Interpret Law, Not Make It'

By Linda Greenhouse

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Judge Robert H. Bork has finished his testimony before a sharply divided Senate Judiciary Committee, vowing that if he is confirmed to the Supreme Court he will be guided not by "some personal political agenda of my own" or a "desire to set the social agenda for the nation" but by the text of the Constitution and the intent of its framers.

"I will adhere to my judicial philosophy," he told the senators Saturday. "I am a jurist who believes his role is to interpret the law and not make it."

The rare Saturday session ended the first phase of the committee's confirmation hearings. No previous Supreme Court nominee has ever spent more than four days answering committee questions.

On Monday, the committee is to begin about two weeks of testimony from other witnesses on both sides, starting with the American Bar Association, which gave Judge Bork its highest rating but by a rare split vote.

Among those scheduled to testify on Judge Bork's behalf are Warren E. Burger, the former chief justice; Lloyd Cutler, a prominent Washington lawyer who was White House counsel under President Jimmy Carter; Carla A. Hills, former secretary of housing and urban development; Governor James R. Thompson of Illinois; and former Governor Dick Thornburgh of Pennsylvania.

Speaking against the nomination will be William Coleman, secretary of transportation under President Gerald R. Ford; Barbara Jordan, a former congresswoman from Texas; and Burke Marshall, one of Judge Bork's former colleagues on the Yale Law School faculty.

The Judiciary Committee seemed as closely split on the nomination at the end of the week as it had at the beginning, and Judge Bork's prospects once the nomination reaches the Senate floor remain uncertain. As many as 30 senators are believed to remain undecided.

Shortly after Judge Bork left the Senate hearing Saturday, he received a telephone call from President Ronald Reagan, who commended him on his presentation and said calls to the White House were running 6 to 1 in his favor.

The final session Saturday was marked by a philosophical debate between the nominee and one of the uncommitted senators in whose hands his future lies.

For more than an hour, Senator Arlen Specter, Republican of Pennsylvania, engaged Judge Bork in a dialogue that ranged over many issues but focused on one that lies at the heart of the debate over Judge Bork's confirmation: his insistence that the intent of the



Robert H. Bork

fencing match on an order rarely seen in such a forum. Both men seemed to enjoy the experience.

Judge Bork conceded that intent was "a principle whose contours are not clear cut" and that judges who apply it faithfully will nonetheless "in borderline cases often come out differently."

"Then why is the doctrine of original intent sacrosanct?" Mr. Specter asked. "Does that definition really advance the definition of constitutional values?"

Finally, Judge Bork signaled a truce. "Senator, you're making a very powerful argument from a very strong tradition," he said. "What I'm saying is also from a very strong tradition."

Last summer, when the Judiciary Committee was considering the nominations of William H. Rehnquist as chief justice and Antonin Scalia as associate justice, Mr. Specter expressed his anger with both nominees for declining to answer nearly all the committee's questions about their constitutional views on the ground that the issues might come before the court.

By contrast, Judge Bork answered nearly every question from every senator. Mr. Specter proclaimed their dialogue "unique" and told the judge, "I think this will set a pattern for the future, and a

very good one for the benefit of the country."

Nonetheless, he also told Judge Bork that he had not yet decided whether he would vote to confirm him. The committee's vote is expected early next month.

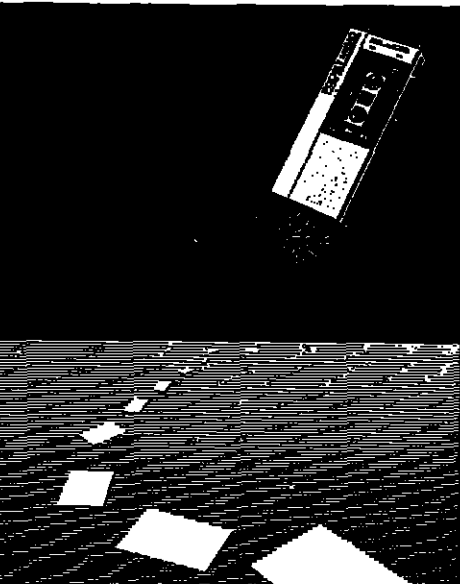
Mr. Specter said he was still concerned about what he called "significant shifts" between views Judge Bork had expressed for years on some important constitutional issues and the positions he took before the committee.

As an example, Mr. Specter said that Judge Bork's testimony before the committee that the 14th Amendment's equal protection guarantee applied to women was "materially different" from his writings, which held that it did not. "We search for predictability," Mr. Specter said. "The question of what risk is involved, the risk to the Constitution and the risk to the court, that's what's involved."

Commo Visiting Soviet Union

MOSCOW — Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York arrived in Moscow on Sunday on a weeklong visit to meet various Soviet officials and scholars, the Tass press agency reported. Mr. Cuomo will visit ministries and Moscow University as well as making a trip to Leningrad.

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Disillusioned, First-Term U.S. Senator to Quit

The Associated Press

RICHMOND, Virginia — Senator Paul S. Trible Jr. has announced that he will not seek a second term next year, saying that "much of the important work of the nation doesn't seem to get done" in the Senate.

Mr. Trible, 40, a Republican, made the announcement Saturday in a commercial distributed to 21 Virginia television stations. In it, he also cited his desire to spend more time with his family.

Many Virginia Democrats have urged former Governor Charles S. Robb to seek Mr. Trible's seat. Mr. Robb said last week that he would not make up his mind whether to run for the Senate until after the November elections.

Neither Mr. Trible nor his aides said what he planned to do when his term was completed, but the senator did not rule out a bid for another office, such as governor.

Mr. Trible has at least \$1.4 million in cash from a yearlong fund-raising effort.

"I'll seek other opportunities to



Paul S. Trible Jr.

make a difference in the life of our state and nation," he said.

Mr. Trible, elected in 1982 after serving three terms in the U.S. House of Representatives, said that in a recent two-month period he

was home for dinner only three times.

"I want to see more of my family," he said. "Our children have known no other life than the Congress."

Mr. Trible also said he was frustrated as a legislator.

"For all the Senate's greatness, much of the important work of the nation doesn't seem to get done," he said. "The committee hearings, debates, filibusters and roll call votes go on and on and on."

"Personally, I want to be better able to shape my day, set the agenda, do more for my family and for Virginia."

"I'll complete this term in office with energy and enthusiasm and then move on."

The Senate Republican leader, Bob Dole, said Mr. Trible's decision was "a real loss for the Senate and for the people of Virginia."

"Paul is one of the Republican

Party's most thoughtful and respected young members," Mr. Dole said. "And he's made an outstanding contribution to the Senate during his five years here."

Advertisement for raoul & curly perfumes and cosmetics. The ad features a list of products: perfumes, cosmetics, leather goods, lighters, pens, and gifts. It also lists accessories like jewelry, shirts, ties, scarves, and watches. The store is located at 47, av. de l'Opera 75002 Paris. A banner at the bottom says 'MAINTENANT DÉCOUVRIR TAX FREE SHOP'.

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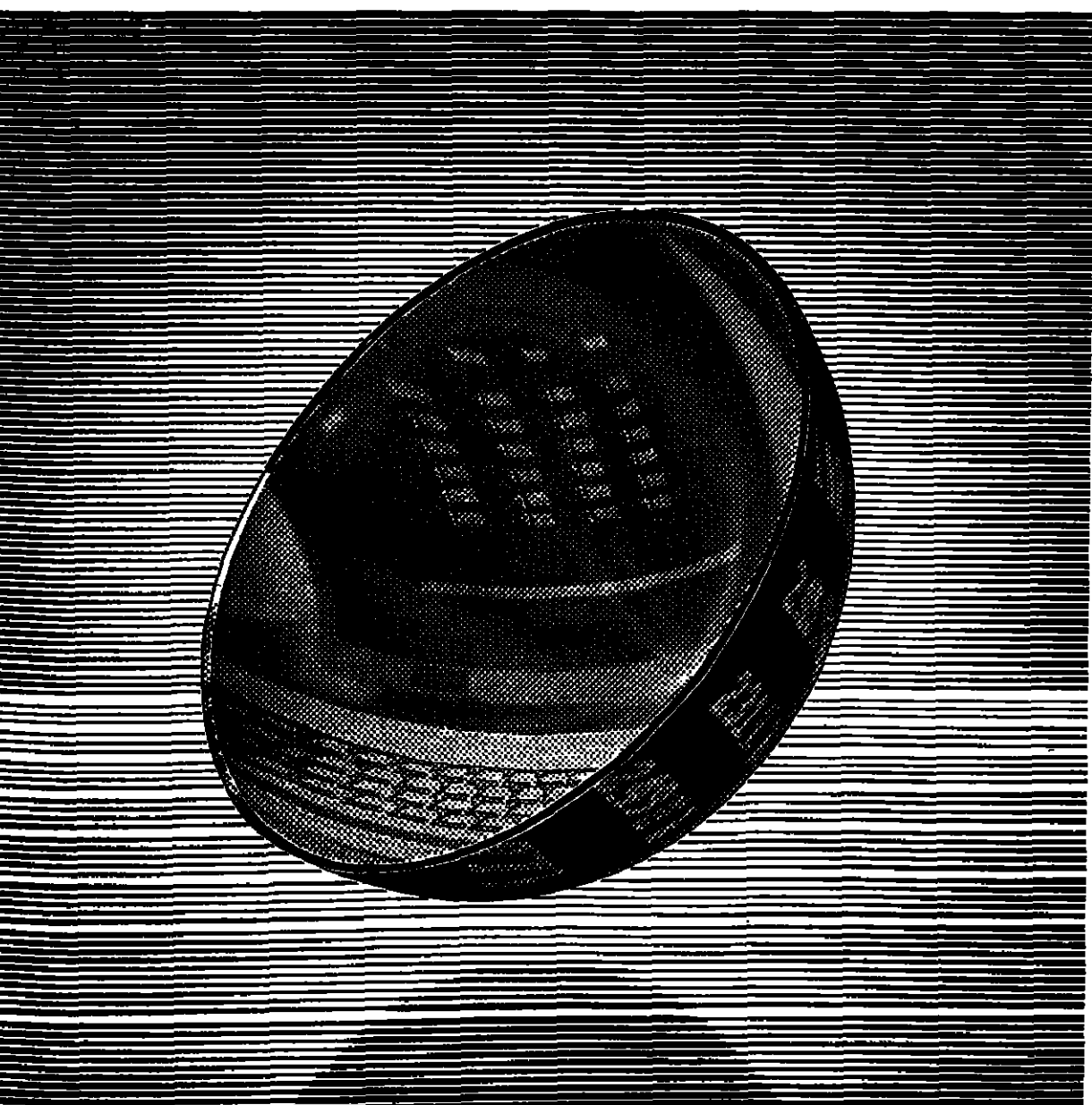
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Soviet Eases Restraints On Jews and Weighs Amnesty for Dissidents

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Soviet officials have told the United States that several important regulations used to prevent Soviet Jews from emigrating were being eased, and that an amnesty was possible for some political and religious prisoners.

Richard Schifter, assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs, said that, in addition, "I was left with the impression that the abuse of psychiatry was being ended."

Mr. Schifter noted that Soviet authorities announced several weeks ago that psychiatric hospitals now under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, which is also in charge of the police, were being transferred to the Ministry of Health, where they may be used less for incarcerating dissidents.

Soviet authorities have long used psychiatric hospitals to imprison political dissidents, but Mr. Schifter said, "I was left with the feeling that that was really moving toward change."

Mr. Schifter said that Soviet officials had made no commitment to increase the rate of emigration by

Jews. Since April, about 800 Jews have been permitted to leave each month, more than during recent years but fewer than the 51,000 who left at the peak of emigration in 1979.

The issue has enormous political weight in Soviet-American relations.

It was raised last week by both President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz during their talks in Washington with the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze.

Detailed discussions were held by a special Soviet-American working group on human rights, led by Mr. Schifter and Yuri Reshetov, a deputy director of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's department of humanitarian and cultural affairs.

Mr. Schifter and others in the State Department regard the Soviet steps as part of a mixed picture.

"You can see both the movement and the limits of the movement," said Mr. Schifter, who said he did not believe that Mr. Gorbachev was engaged in a revolution of democratization.

"They're going to take certain steps that will significantly ameliorate conditions," he said, "without in any way changing the fundamental Leninist structure of the state."

For example, Mr. Schifter reported, Soviet officials said that in their current revision of the criminal code, they were considering a repeal of Article 190-1 on "anti-Soviet defamation," which has often been used against dissidents. An amnesty might also be given those serving sentences under that law, he said.

But a harsher measure would stay on the books, Mr. Schifter said. This is Article 70, providing a maximum sentence of seven years in prison and five in exile for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda."

"The impression we were left with is that they are going to relax on the code sections which make it a crime to engage in unauthorized religious activity," Mr. Schifter said. "They may amend the criminal code and may grant amnesty to people convicted under these sections."

Plot to Assassinate Irish Leader Cited

Reuters

DUBLIN — Police are investigating a reported plot by Protestant extremists from Northern Ireland to assassinate Prime Minister Charles Haughey of Ireland and set off a wave of bombings in Dublin, a police spokesman said Sunday.

He said no arrests had been made in connection with the alleged plot, which was reported by the Sunday World newspaper. Mr. Haughey was to appear later Sunday at the national Gaelic football final in Dublin.

The paper, citing sources within the Ulster Defense Association, the largest Protestant paramilitary organization in Northern Ireland, said a former British soldier from Scotland was hired as the assassin.

U.S. Missiles to Be Junked Cost \$9 Billion to Deploy

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States spent nearly \$9 billion designing, building and deploying the nuclear missiles that would be scrapped under the terms of an arms limitation treaty with the Soviet Union.

William Arkin, who compiles nuclear weapons data for the private Natural Resources Defense Council in Washington, detailed the costs in a note for the October issue of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists. He said the Pentagon had spent \$3.45 billion on the ground-launched cruise missiles that would be dismantled and \$2.46 billion on the Pershing-2 missile, excluding the costs of the nuclear warheads.

The Department of Energy has spent more than \$1 billion for approximately 485 cruise-missile warheads and \$350 million for about 120 maneuvering re-entry vehicles and nuclear warheads used by the Pershing-2. The United States spent \$628 million for six cruise-missile bases and five Pershing bases. Training and other expenses probably push the total costs above \$9 billion.

Restrictions on Pretoria Formalized by Israel

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — The Israeli cabinet formally announced on Sunday new restrictions on trade and cultural relations with South Africa, including a decision to freeze iron and steel imports at current levels, prohibit the sale of oil to South Africa and bar visits by government officials.

Although the 10-member inner cabinet approved the package of sanctions on Wednesday, the formal cabinet statement was delayed until after the meeting Sunday of the full cabinet.

Topping the list of new sanctions is a decision to bar new investment in South Africa, prohibit the granting of government loans, bar the sale and transfer of oil and oil products, and prohibit import of Kruggerands.

Nothing in the list, however, curtails other general trade with South Africa, or adds to the decision in March not to renew military contracts with that country. Last year Israel imported \$181.1 million worth of goods from South Africa, and exported \$54.8 million.

The list includes a pledge to take "all necessary steps" to prevent Israel from becoming a way station for South African goods.

In addition, no new scientific agreements will be signed with South Africa, and the Ministry of Tourism will not support the promotion of tourism to South Africa.

Hungarian Assembly Approves Tax Plans

United Press International

BUDAPEST — Hungary's National Assembly has passed personal income tax and value-added tax bills, both part of a government program to improve the Communist country's faltering economy.

The 385-seat National Assembly passed the income tax bill on Saturday with only 10 votes against and 21 abstentions. The bill on the East bloc's first value-added tax also was approved Saturday, with one vote against and three abstentions.

The income tax bill calls for taxes of 20 to 60 percent. The value-added tax will add as much as 25 percent to prices of a wide range of goods. Previously, most tax revenue was generated by heavy taxes on major companies, which then had no investment capital left for modernization or expansion.

Prime Minister Karolyi Grolz, in a news conference Friday, called the final tax bill a "compromise."

PACT: Strategic Arms

(Continued from Page 1)

er the United States would defend Europe in case of a crisis.

On Friday, the same day the INF agreement was announced, the Pentagon unveiled plans to step up research into Mr. Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, said on "Meet the Press" that such an action would not help talks on reducing long-range missiles.

Mr. Carlucci said the SDI tests referred to by the Pentagon had been scheduled for some time and he insisted that the administration had no plans to slow work on SDI.

"We intend to develop it as rapidly as we can and deploy it when it is ready," he said. "Until we negotiate a strategic arms agreement there's absolutely no reason why we shouldn't proceed with the tests and even after we negotiate one, it is still our intention to go forward with the SDI program."

(Reuters, IFT, AP)

U.K.-French Reaction

Britain's foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, said Sunday that Britain and France would continue to modernize their nuclear forces despite the proposed U.S.-Soviet accord to eliminate intermediate-range missiles, United Press International reported from London.

"We have to maintain our effective defense and security and keep our guard up," Sir Geoffrey said on the "Weekend World" television show.

"The position of the United Kingdom and France has been made very clear many times," he said. "On this there is no change. We need to maintain and modernize our nuclear deterrents."



Sam Nunn

TAIWAN: Travel Ban to End

(Continued from Page 1)

tional Red Cross to help arrange visits to the mainland.

In China, the Communist Party press has welcomed reports that Taiwan would end the travel ban, but the magazine Beijing Review called for much stronger measures intended to bring reunification of the two sides.

Mr. Shaw and another senior official said the lifting of the travel ban did not mean an end to Taiwan's longstanding ban against contact, negotiation or compromise with the government in Beijing, which is still viewed, Mr. Shaw said, as an enemy.

But many analysts in the Taiwan press and universities have interpreted the lifting of the travel ban as part of a broader opening to China. Some said it could even be the beginning of a process that could lead, once the current generation of leaders on both sides has departed, to an accommodation between Taipei and Beijing.

Some analysts said the projected family reunions could easily expand into other areas such as sight-seeing and scholarly exchanges.

They also said the visits could lead to substantial growth in the indirect trade between Taiwan and the mainland. Western analysts in Hong Kong said the value of this two-way trade, which passes mostly through Hong Kong, had reached nearly \$2 billion a year.

The pressure for change has come from middle-class legislators, who want more pragmatic policies; from businessmen, who seek more trade with China, and from Nationalist Army veterans, who have long wanted to return to the mainland to see the relatives they left behind at the end of the civil war between the Nationalists and the Communists.

The government does not sanction journalistic trips to the mainland, but two reporters flew to China last week in anticipation of the lifting of the travel ban. A government official said the two would be punished, but no one expects the punishment to be severe.

The decision, which has been signaled by several government statements, has already caused many people to begin planning trips to China. A tourist agency said it had been able to arrange a one-week trip for \$1,000.

A local television manufacturer announced that he would introduce a new line of inexpensive color sets for travelers to take to their relatives in China.

U.S. Renews Screening For Visas in Vietnam

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

BANGKOK — U.S. consular and immigration officials, working in Vietnam for the first time since Hanoi unified the country under Communist rule in 1975, have resumed screening Vietnamese applicants for American resettlement under the Orderly Departure Program.

The screening, which began last week after a long freeze, was resumed after the United States agreed in August to discuss Vietnam's postwar humanitarian needs and the Vietnamese pledged to speed up the resolution of cases of Americans missing in action.

Diplomats in Bangkok said the U.S. move indicated that relations between the two countries could improve substantially under the new leader of Vietnam's Communist Party, Nguyen Van Linh.

Disagreements among local and national party leaders over whether to proceed with legal emigration were thought to have caused a freeze in the departure interviews from January 1986 until last week. More than 1,000 Vietnamese



POPE: A Visit to Canadian Indians

POPE: A Visit to Canadian Indians

(Continued from Page 1)

depicted the issue as the most important test of the identity of the United States as a free nation.

Earlier in the day, in a speech on social justice, the pope explored the United States' international role and responsibilities. He warned that the nation could not solve its problems unless it helped the world achieve peace and prosperity.

As has happened repeatedly on this trip, the crowds that came to see him Saturday were a fraction of what had been expected. Detroit police said only about 30,000 people went to Hamtramck, a Polish enclave within the city of Detroit, to hear the pope land the heritage of Polish-Americans. Preparations had been made for 10 times as many people.

Saturday morning, surrounded by the high-rise towers of central Detroit, John Paul laid down a forceful challenge.

"Dear friends," he said, "America is a very powerful country. The amount and quality of your achievements are staggering. By virtue of your unique positions, as citizens of this nation, you are placed before a choice and you must choose."

He said his audience could either "close in on yourselves and enjoy the fruits of your own form of progress and try to forget about the rest of the world" or "choose to live up to your responsibilities, that your own history and accomplishments place on your shoulders."

Since arriving in the United States, the pope has emphasized the nation's duty to fulfill the responsibilities that accompany its wealth and power. On Saturday, however, he stressed the argument as a matter of self-interest, and used the language of a diplomat or a business school professor as well as that of a priest.

The speech had been described in advance by Vatican officials as one of the most important of the trip. But it broke no significant new ground in the well-developed social doctrine of the church. A U.S. clergyman expressed disappointment over the degree to which the speech repeated familiar themes.

A church official traveling with the pope, who asked not to be identified, said the speech had been one of the last to be completed and was difficult to write. Much of the text was drawn from a speech the pope had intended to deliver to the United Nations General Assembly before a stop in New York was ruled out for logistical reasons, the official said.

MANILA: Leftist Slain

(Continued from Page 1)

tal war policy" against leftist rebels.

A member of Mr. Alejandro's group, Joe Castro, said, "We hold the Aquino regime responsible for this heinous crime."

The Bayan group was one of the organizers of a large rally in November after the killing of another leftist leader, Rolando Olalia, chairman of a radical labor union. That killing came shortly before a coup attempt by the same officers who staged the rebellion last month.

Some supporters of the most recent uprising have suggested that its leaders, who are in hiding, might adopt urban guerrilla warfare.

The killing of Mr. Alejandro came shortly after the armed forces chief of staff, General Fidel V. Ramos, concluded a staff conference at which he said he discussed the possibility that rightist or leftist groups would try to further destabilize the government.

He said he had intelligence reports that extremist groups might try to disrupt the protest actions Monday with violence.

(AFP, NYT)

PLANE: Concorde, Once a Pariah, Is Now a Success

(Continued from Page 1)

yet be no more expensive to operate than Aerospatiale's 310 series Airbus now in operation.

"We have drawn up the plans," he said. "There are no major outstanding technological problems to be solved."

But given present market conditions, the plans for the so-called Avion de Transport Supersonique Futur are likely to remain locked in Aerospatiale's safe. The existing Concorde is scheduled to remain in service for many more years, and there is difficulty in finding enough work even for them because the problem of sonic booms means they are restricted to trans-Atlantic routes at supersonic speed.

Instead, designers on both sides of the Atlantic are looking beyond the supersonic generation to a new breed of global hypersonic aircraft that would have enough range and speed to link major population centers within a couple of hours.

The Orient Express concept being explored by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Defense Department, for example, could cut flight time from Washington to Tokyo from 13 hours to perhaps two.

In the early 1980s, a British parliamentary committee condemned the Concorde as "a modern Frankenstein's monster," and Air France and British Airways groaned under the cost of operating the fuel-guzzling aircraft. There was serious talk of sending them to the scrap heap.

Today, both airlines report healthy operational profits on the Concorde without taking into account the more than \$2 billion development cost of the aircraft, or the cost of building it.

"It is our flagship," a British Airways spokesman said, "and we are very proud of it."

Just as the oil-price shock of 1973 and subsequent increases came close to stifling the Concorde service at birth, so has the relative decline in the price of aviation fuel over the last few years contributed to the aircraft's new-found commercial attractiveness.

About 130,000 passengers last year paid first-class fare plus a premium for the benefit of halving their travel time across the Atlantic to about three and a half hours and arriving earlier than they departed on the westward journey.

"Concorde turns a long-haul flight into medium-haul," said Ken Cook, the public relations director for British Airways.

British Airways is about to celebrate a double anniversary for the aircraft — the 10th anniversary of the opening of its Concorde service to New York and its millionth faster-than-sound passenger across the Atlantic. The airline, which operates a fleet of seven Concorde, flies the aircraft twice daily to New York and three times a week to Washington and Miami, and it is planning to open a winter-only route to Barbados. In addition, it operates a busy Concorde charter program.

"We envisage using the present Concorde certainly for the rest of this century and into the next," Mr. Cook said.

A spokesman for Air France said the company had no plans to introduce a second-generation supersonic airplane. Having dropped out of loss-making routes from Paris to Rio de Janeiro and Caracas, Air France now operates only a daily scheduled service to New York and otherwise keeps its six Concorde busy by promoting luxurious charter flights, of which it operated 126 last year.

Air France reported a profit of 19 million francs (\$3.3 million) on its Concorde operation last year. British Airways does not have a separate breakdown of Concorde's financial performance, but Mr. Cook said "it is a popular aircraft and always busy on scheduled services. It flies very full to New York, slightly less so to Washington and Miami."

Aerospatiale and British Airways originally envisaged a market for up to 300 Concorde aircraft and ended up producing only 20, including two prototypes and five that are out of service and used for spare parts. What the planners did not envisage was the increase in fuel costs, the runway development costs, and the widespread political opposition aroused by concerns about possible environmental damage and noise pollution.

Spokesmen for both Aerospatiale and British Airways say the technological problems involved in producing a hypersonic aircraft would have to be solved in collaboration between European and American — and possibly also Japanese — manufacturers.

Lou Harrington, senior vice president of McDonnell Douglas, the U.S. aircraft corporation, agrees. He said at the Paris air show this year that a hypersonic passenger plane, costing up to \$20 billion, could not be built by any one country.

French, British and American engineers are following different lines of research. The Orient Express project envisages a new space aircraft, fueled with liquid hydrogen.

The British Aerospace Hotel project — Hotel stands for horizontal takeoff and landing — is primarily envisaged as a reusable space shuttle. A spokesman, Howard Berry, said the concept could also be developed into a passenger craft that would fly people halfway around the world in little more than an hour.

"We are keeping abreast of the technology that would be needed to launch a supersonic aircraft if all the conditions are right," he said.

The French Avion a Grande Vitesse was a 300-ton plane capable of carrying 150 passengers up to 7,500 miles (12,000 kilometers) at five times the speed of sound in the upper atmosphere. Mr. Marquize said the Concorde had shown the importance of designing an aircraft that would make passengers feel at ease, could integrate with existing fleets and operate from conventional airports.

The fast and upward delta wings of the envisaged plane would be lined with tanks holding supercooled liquid methane fuel that would serve the additional function of regulating the aircraft's outer skin to a temperature of 600 degrees Celsius (1,112 degrees Fahrenheit), six times the temperature reached by Concorde when flying twice the speed of sound.

Whereas the "super-Concorde" could be built with existing materials and technologies, Mr. Marquize-Pouey said, "the AGV project is full of technological risks."


"Nevertheless," he said, "a launch date of 2020 is possible."



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CONCRETE REMEMBERED

City's Tlatelolco section at a second anniversary of the earthquake.

countries to peace efforts.

The meeting described the setting of a deal with other interests in the award.

The party disagreements on track."

Rodrigo Costa Reardon, two years ago, said that the president can't give peace awards.

One of the President's aides and the chief of state's office approved the situation. Costa said he was not in the picture. He said that mediator had been appointed by the government.

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U.S. General White

WASHINGTON — General White, U.S. ambassador to the President's office, said the nation's after Judge's are as a full according to the episode.

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Emperor Med Ailing

Emperor Hirohito blocked intestine and was operation this newspaper has

Emperor reported Saturday 86 years of his reign. He plans to attend a tournament on the island that might be a success, but they were

Asahi Shimbun reported the emperor's health was a long-term problem to make a long-term

Renews Screening Visas in Vietnam

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MEXICO QUAKE REMEMBERED — Residents of Mexico City's Tlaltecoco section at a memorial Mass on the second anniversary of the earthquake that hit the city in 1985. The neighborhood was heavily damaged during the earthquake, which the government estimates killed 6,000 people, injured 30,000 and left 150,000 homeless.

Contras, in Gesture to Latin Peace Pact, Release 80

By Stephen Kinzer New York Times Service MANAGUA — Anti-Sandinist guerrillas, backed by the United States, have released 80 prisoners in what they described as a gesture of support for the new Central American peace accord.

The prisoners were turned over to public security agents in Costa Rica. Officials said the prisoners would be able to choose between returning to Nicaragua or seeking asylum in Costa Rica or elsewhere.

One of the letters was addressed to President Daniel Ortega Saavedra and the other to Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, who was appointed to the National Reconciliation Commission, which is to oversee compliance with the accord.

Mr. Carrion also said he did not believe the accord required freedom for the more than 2,000 jailed members of the deposed National Guard who have been held since the 1979 Sandinist takeover.

Mr. Carrion said he did not believe the accord required freedom for the more than 2,000 jailed members of the deposed National Guard who have been held since the 1979 Sandinist takeover.

U.S. Judge's Coveted Medal Disputed

WASHINGTON — Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d and several White House officials arranged for Judge Irving R. Kaufman of the U.S. appeals court to be awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest civilian honor, after Judge Kaufman agreed to retire as a full member of the court, according to sources familiar with the episode.

The Reagan administration plans to nominate Stuart Summit, a former law partner of Deputy Attorney General Arnold I. Burns, to fill the vacancy, according to sources.

Two senior White House officials opposed awarding Judge Kaufman the medal, but other officials joined Mr. Meese to persuade the president to give it to him, sources said.

Judge Kaufman, who is taking senior status on the appeals court, has refused comment. Federal judges are appointed for life, and a judge with senior status generally takes on a lighter workload but is still permitted to rule on cases.

Japan's Emperor Reported Ailing

TOKYO — Emperor Hirohito has a partly blocked intestine and may require an operation this week, a Japanese newspaper has reported.

Other newspapers reported Saturday that the Emperor, 86 years old and in the 62d year of his reign, had canceled plans to attend a sumo wrestling tournament on Sunday.

The Tokyo daily Asahi Shimbun said that as a result of the partly blocked intestine, the emperor might be unable to make a long-planned visit to Okinawa next month.

U.S. to Close 2 Embassies, 13 Consulates

By John M. Goshko Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz, charging that Congress has "brutalized the foreign affairs budget," has announced the closing of two embassies in Africa as part of sweeping cost-cutting measures triggered by congressional budget cuts.

The sources said such cutbacks would sharply decrease opportunities for promotion into the senior ranks and were certain to create a severe erosion of morale in the Foreign Service, whose members already are unhappy with a rigid, new promotion system and the Reagan administration's choice of political appointees for many ambassadorships and senior policy positions.

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Advertisement for Cardhu 12 year old Highland Single Malt Whisky. The ad features a bottle of whisky, a glass, and a lit candle. Text includes 'Share the secrets of Cardhu.' and 'Cardhu 12 year old Highland Single Malt Whisky from the House of Johnnie Walker.'

OIL & MONEY THE CHALLENGE OF THE 1990's

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Advertisement for Dunhill watches. Text includes 'QUALITY CRAFTSMANSHIP AND STYLE. THE DUNHILL MILLENNIUM.' and 'ALFRED DUNHILL LIMITED'. The ad features a large image of a Dunhill watch with a metal link bracelet and a white face with Roman numerals.

Iran Trying to Persuade UN Security Council To Forgo Sanctions

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As the bloody conflict in the Gulf enters its eighth year, Iran is moving to halt an effort to impose international sanctions if it does not heed the United Nations Security Council's call for a cease-fire with Iraq.

Iran hopes to deflect the push for sanctions, which the United States championed, by dissuading other members of the council, especially the Soviet Union and China, from participating, according to Iranian officials and independent experts.

But interviews with these sources suggest that Iran's objective is not to end the war. While U.S. officials concede that the Iranians are softening their tone, they say they would be astonished if Iran accepted a cease-fire.

To press Iran's case, President Ali Khamenei, one of the four highest-ranking Iranian leaders, will address the United Nations on Tuesday, the first visit to the United States by a senior Iranian official since the fall of the shah in 1979.

Iran also wants to make its point that Iraq invaded on Sept. 22, 1980, to topple the Iranian revolutionary government. Baghdad dates the conflict from Sept. 4, 1980, when Iran shelled the border.

According to Iranian officials, Mr. Khamenei will begin a campaign to show what an Iranian official described as the "human face of Iran," emphasizing that his country is a victim in a war that destroyed cities, killed and maimed hundreds of thousands and made many more Iranians refugees.

Iranian officials say Tehran has been careful not to attack naval vessels of Western powers and has toned down its often-repeated demands for the overthrow of the Iraqi president, Saddam Hussein. Among other efforts, the Iranian president, who is ordinarily a severe hard-liner, will meet with U.S. press representatives privately and publicly and appear on television news shows in the United States.

But the Iranians say they cannot end the war with Iraq, mainly because of domestic pressures. Iranian officials and independent experts say that a "war lobby" in Iran makes it hard for the country's leadership to turn abruptly to peace.

rule Iraq. In addition, it may leave Iraq, and its close Arab allies such as Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, open to demands for billions of dollars of reparations by Iran, said a former Iraqi minister who asked not to be identified.

Many Iranian officials and U.S. experts say the United States is also championing the sanctions effort partly for political reasons. They say the administration of President Ronald Reagan is seeking punishment of Iran because it perceives that such a move would be widely approved by Americans and by pro-U.S. governments in the Gulf.

U.S. officials cited the closure of the Abu Nidhal office as the primary factor in the decision to return Ambassador William L. Egleston Jr. to his post in Damascus on Sept. 2 and to remove barriers to U.S. oil companies operating in Syria.

Washington imposed these sanctions last autumn after Britain formally named Syrian officials who, according to the British, had helped stage an unsuccessful attempt to plant a bomb aboard an El Al airliner at London's Heathrow Airport. Britain broke diplomatic ties with Damascus as a result of this incident.

Disputes over terrorism, U.S. support for Israel and Syria's role in Lebanon have kept tensions high between Washington and Damascus for nearly four years. They exploded into military action in 1983 when two U.S. fighter-bombers attacking Syrian positions in Lebanon were shot down and a U.S. Navy frigate taken prisoner by Syria.

The U.S. bombing of Libya in April 1986, and the increasingly pointed accusations leveled by the United States and Israel about Syrian involvement in terrorism at the same time, produced a new crisis that continued until this spring, when U.S. officials said they became convinced that Mr. Assad had moved decisively to prevent Syria being used as a planning or staging ground for terror operations.

Mr. Assad's remarks were interpreted by a palace official from Arabic into English. The removal of the most important U.S. sanctions also coincides with Syria's hosting this month of the Mediterranean Olympic Games in the port city of Latakia, where the Syrian leader spent most of last week.

Mr. Assad's mood Saturday was buoyant. His confident demeanor was that of a leader who has re-established unchallenged political authority at home and now broken out of diplomatic isolation abroad. He also optimistically predicted that Syria was gradually overcoming the severe economic problems of recent years with the help of new petroleum, diamond and other mineral discoveries.

An air force general when he and other military officers seized power in 1970, Mr. Assad has imposed a strong grip on the once turbulent country, using multiple internal intelligence agencies and dividing the power of his military commanders to prevent the kind of intrigues that toppled his predecessors.

New Caledonia's Future: The Referendum 'Settled Nothing'

Dominique Moisi, deputy director of the French Institute of International Relations, is an independent analyst and diplomatic commentator. Talking with Joseph Fitchett, the IHT's political correspondent, he analyzed the outlook for New Caledonia, the French territory in the Pacific, after voters there rejected independence in a referendum earlier this month. On a visit there Thursday, Prime Minister Jacques Chirac announced new measures of autonomy for the island territory.

Q. Did the referendum settle New Caledonia's future? Will it end local unrest and silence Pacific nations' criticism of France's policy there?
A. It settled nothing. The French government is emphasizing that that democracy and legality were respected, but the vote is irrelevant to the crux of the problem—the indigenous Melanesian minority's feeling of injustice. So actually the

vote and its outcome may end up complicating matters.
Q. Doesn't the outcome — 57 percent of the electorate opposed to independence — provide a clear-cut picture of what New Caledonians want?
A. Not really. New Caledonia will get more local self-government, but the

with charges from Australia, New Zealand and even Japan?
A. No, it's neo-colonialism. Neo-colonialism because the settlers outnumber the native community instead of being vastly outnumbered the way they were, say, in Algeria. But it resembles a classic colonial situation in the sense that there are systematic inequalities—in power, property, education — between the indigenous Melanesians and the settlers, who include both Europeans and Vietnamese immigrants. The situation will fester until this problem is tackled seriously.
Q. Why did the Chirac government pursue the referendum approach?
A. Largely for domestic political reasons. Chirac wanted to score points against the previous Socialist government, showing up its fumbling attempts to get all sides to agree on a compromise formula in New Caledonia. It was a safe

political gambit because the outcome of the voting was a near certainty since the Melanesians are in the minority. Chirac is playing on French chauvinist feelings, hoping that his success in New Caledonia will add some luster to his image in France six months before the presidential elections.
Q. Are you saying that France should have made New Caledonia independent?
A. Not at all. The government is right in contending that France needs to maintain a presence in New Caledonia. But its approach runs the risk of producing the diametrically opposite outcome, exposing the French presence to growing criticism and pressure. France didn't need such a high profile, the French could remain present in subtler ways. France has maintained a major military presence in Djibouti, which is now an independent nation. France needs Pacific bases to

protect its nuclear testing there. But one of the most dangerous threats to that nuclear program comes precisely from accusations of French neo-colonialism in New Caledonia.
Q. Don't you think the referendum strengthens France's ability to crack down, legitimately, on agitation in New Caledonia?
A. Undoubtedly. And I'm convinced France has the ability to keep the lid firmly on New Caledonia for a while. The question is, for how long? At what cost? Inevitably, charges of neo-colonialism are being amalgamated with the resentment in the Pacific against France's nuclear tests. Even the United States, which has been discreetly supportive of France, will eventually be influenced by the chorus of criticism. The referendum, at best, has only postponed the problem. At worst, it may boomerang against France.

ASSAD: Syrian Leader's Conciliatory Tone Ends a Period of Diplomatic Confrontation With the U.S. Over Mideast Terrorism

(Continued from Page 1)

he said. He did not detail those reasons.
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tween the United States and Syria, he said.
In the past, Mr. Assad has been an extremely harsh critic of any U.S. military presence in the region. But in answering questions Saturday about his reaction to the military buildup under way in the Gulf, he did not single the United States out for the kind of denunciations that have been voiced repeatedly by Iran.
"The presence of the fleets in the Gulf creates additional dangers with unpredictable results," he said in response to one question, omitting the demands that the Soviet Union and Iran have made for the withdrawal of all U.S. warships from the Gulf as a way of reducing tensions.

But Mr. Assad predicted that "it will not be possible to reach any results through the use of power or pressures" on Iran. Instead, he said, "it is possible to reach results with Iran through friendly dialogue."
Speaking about the lack of hostilities along the military lines of the Golan Heights and portions of southeastern Lebanon controlled by Syrian and Israeli forces, Mr. Assad indicated that he did not believe this represented a long-term change.
"At present, we do not know what is going on in the minds of the Israelis," he said. "Israeli expansion, we believe, is a strategic goal, not a tactical one."
He declined to discuss directly

whether changes in the Soviet Union's Middle East policies were affecting Syrian-Soviet relations. Under Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviets have inaugurated a new political dialogue with Israel and emphasized that they will supply only defensive weapons to Syria.
Mr. Assad insisted that Soviet shifts would not affect Syria's declared objective of obtaining "strategic parity," or matching Israel militarily, a goal that now appears increasingly distant to trained observers in Damascus.
"Strategic parity should be achieved, and there is no change or rethinking of our attitude in this regard," Mr. Assad said. "Any country that desires a just peace in this region should view the strate-

gic parity that we are seeking as a fundamental, positive factor in achieving peace."
The Syrian president expressed no opinion on the impact of the violent demonstrations that led to the deaths of at least 400 people in Mecca, Saudi Arabia, on July 31 other than to reaffirm Syria's opposition to calls in the Arab world to break relations with Iran.
"After Mecca, some Arabs wanted to change relations with Iran and some changes were discussed," Mr. Assad said. He added, "It is against the interests of the Arabs to break relations with Iran."
In Lebanon, a number of Western and Arab leaders see Mr. Assad's forces facing an increasing threat from Hezbollah, or Party of

God, the fundamentalist Shiite Muslim militia, which is aligned with Iran and resists Syrian authority. Mr. Assad indicated that the Iranian-inspired presence is only one part of his problem.
"It is very difficult to ascribe responsibility for all the violence to Hezbollah," he said. "The responsibility of Hezbollah in internal violence is less than the others."
Asked whether the 7,000 Syrian troops deployed to west Beirut last winter seek to contain Hezbollah in its stronghold inside Beirut's southern suburbs, Mr. Assad said such an idea was "unrealistic."
"We are seeking to spread security in Lebanon through reconciliation," he said. "We are trying to have the civil war not return to the hot stage it was."

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Reprisals Threatened In FBI Arrest

United Press International
BEIRUT — A clandestine group threatened Sunday to strike at American interests if the United States does not release a suspected Lebanese Moslem hijacker arrested last week by FBI agents, the Christian Voice of Lebanon radio station said.

In a telephone call to the station, an anonymous caller speaking on behalf of the unknown group "Hussein Brigade" warned "the American government against the continuing detention of Fawaz Younis."
Mr. Younis, who was lured onto a boat in the Mediterranean Sea by FBI agents and arrested when it reached international waters, is facing trial for hostage-taking and air piracy in the 1985 hijacking of a Jordanian airliner.

"The retaliation is going to be within America," said the caller, adding, "Not a single American embassy throughout the Mediterranean will be spared if Fawaz Younis is not released within days."
Clarification Song
The Lebanese Foreign Ministry sent a note Saturday to the U.S. Justice Department asking it to clarify its action in seizing Mr. Younis. The New York Times reported from Beirut.
"This is highly irregular conduct," said a Foreign Ministry official, who spoke on the condition of anonymity.
Lebanon's justice minister, Nabih Berri, said he had instructed the government to follow the

Euromarts At A Glance

Eurobond Yields			
	Sept. 18		
U.S. & Int'l bond, 5 yrs & over	10.20		
public issues, 5 yrs & over	9.85		
other issues, 5 yrs & over	9.50		
other issues, 1 to 5 yrs	10.00		
Private issues, 5 to 7 yrs	10.50		
French francs, last issue 5 yrs	10.00		
100% 5 yrs & over	8.50		
5 to 7 yrs	8.00		
Gen. & 5 to 7 yrs	10.00		
100% 1 to 5 yrs	12.50		
100% 5 to 7 yrs	14.00		
Yield 5 yrs & over	8.50		
Yield 1 to 5 yrs	8.00		
Source: Luxembourg Stock Exchange			
Weekly Sales			
Sept. 18			
Primary Market			
	Sept. 18		
Weight	288.20		
Value	108.00		
Yield	10.50		
Source: Luxembourg Stock Exchange			
Secondary Market			
	Sept. 18		
Weight	1,252.50		
Value	488.10		
Yield	10.50		
Source: Luxembourg Stock Exchange			
Libor Rates			
Sept. 18			
	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S.	7 1/8	7 1/8	7 1/8
Japanese mark	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
French franc	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
French franc	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
Yen	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
Source: American Bankers Association			

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1987

EUROBONDS

Italy and Sweden Set Terms, Ending Lull in Eurodollars

By CARL GEWIRTZ International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Italy and Sweden broke the two-week lull of new-issue activity in the fixed-coupon sector of the Eurodollar bond market last week, a defiant move in a market where buyers are on strike.

Italy has a margin of 60 basis points, or 0.6 percentage point, over comparably dated U.S. Treasury paper, while Sweden came with a margin of 59 basis points. Italy rarely tests the market in its own name and more often appears as guarantor of paper issued by state-owned entities.

The high margins both issuers offered were considered attractive.

Sweden, a prolific borrower, most recently paid a margin of 40 basis points over the Treasury yield. Thus, the high margins both issuers offered were considered attractive.

Italy's three-year offering was quite large, \$1 billion, which will be used to repay existing floating rate debt. Sweden's \$350 million of five-year paper was small by comparison but still the largest single fixed-rate offering yet floated by the government in this market.

Although both issues ended the week trading at discounts slightly larger than the fees paid to underwriters, this was considered quite a good performance given the gloom prevailing in the market.

Generous pricing also helped Turkey place 200 million Deutsche marks of five-year bonds. These were priced at par bearing a coupon of 7 percent, a pick-up in yield of about 1/2 percentage points over what Österreichische Kontrollbank offered. Raising the same amount of money for the same maturity, the Austrian bank set a coupon of 5 percent with an offering price of 100 1/4 and had trouble finding buyers.

However, neither the market nor the year bond markets attracted investors. The concern there is that tax cuts and increased spending both West Germany and Japan are undertaking will translate into a higher level of deficit financing and higher interest rates.

The overall mood of all bond investors is that they have nothing to lose by sitting on the sidelines — in no major market are interest rates likely to fall, setting off a rally — and everything to gain by waiting to see where interest and currency rates stabilize.

Worth noting is the fact that despite the updrift in interest rates, liquidity in all the major markets remains abundant. The behavior of the stock markets says that money is not pouring into equities, but the shape of the yield curve suggests that the cash is being parked in short-term deposits.

At the end of June, rates on short-term money ranging from one month to one year were nearly identical. Today, there is a half-percentage point difference, with rates stepping up as the maturity lengthens. These steps-up widen the further out the maturity goes into the capital markets, reflecting investor wariness about the long term, and the abundant liquidity in the very short-term market.

Japan remains the most liquid market of all, and to a considerable extent the way the Japanese invest their cash will set the tone for others to follow. At present, the Japanese are in a holding position, preparing their fiscal half-year reports for the end of September.

However, bankers in Tokyo report that foreign investment may subside as there is a substantial increase in loan demand from domestic companies building inventories and raising working capital. Borrowing from banks at the long-term prime rate of 5.2 percent is cheaper than paying 6 percent to issue five-year bonds. This increase in loan demand will leave the major financial institutions with less cash to invest in stocks and bonds.

The market last week also saw a convertible bond from a British company that was notable for the way it addressed the pre-emptive rights of existing shareholders.

Under British rules, shareholders either must approve any increase in the shares outstanding or be given rights to purchase the new shares to prevent any significant dilution of their holdings. See EURO BONDS, Page 11

How a Texan Turned a Dream Into a News Empire



William Dean Singleton

By Alex S. Jones New York Times Service DALLAS — Less than four years ago, William Dean Singleton had no newspapers and no money to speak of — only a yearning to own a newspaper chain. By the end of this year, if all goes according to plan, the newspaper chain run by the 36-year-old Texan will be worth an estimated \$1.2 billion, with Mr. Singleton owning roughly one-third of that.

ton marched into newspaper publishing's big league last week by announcing that Media News Group Inc., the umbrella corporation for his privately held group of papers, plans to pay \$95 million for The Denver Post.

11th-largest U.S. newspaper group, according to Motion Research, which also figured the group's dollar value, based on estimated annual revenues of \$600 million.

Singleton's Holdings

Table listing Singleton's Holdings: Largest daily newspapers acquired by William Dean Singleton since Jan. 1, 1984. Columns include Newspaper, Location, and Daily Circulation.

By combining his entrepreneurial drive and experience as a tough manager with the financial clout of others, Mr. Singleton, who grew up poor in Texas and went broke trying to found a newspaper chain when he was 24, has assembled one of the largest U.S. newspaper groups.

He added that he wants his papers to be good; his reputation as one of the tightest, toughest managers in newspapers holds little appeal for him. And with his recent purchases, Mr. Singleton has in a sense demonstrated that the assurance of big profits is not the only reason he will buy a newspaper.

IMF to Meet Against Backdrop of 'Policy Stalemate' in Industrial World

By Hobart Rowen Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Against a backdrop of turbulence in financial markets and persistent huge trade imbalances, the World Bank and International Monetary Fund will meet here next week, with no sign that the major nations are ready, or able, to take significant steps to improve their economic performance.

But the prospects for new measures to promote international cooperation appear minimal for the three day World Bank-IMF meeting starting Sept. 29, and for the policy-making sessions that precede it.

The exact nature of the moratorium was not made clear. Yugoslavia, which has rescheduled its debt regularly since 1983, was due to repay a total of \$5.5 billion this year.

Mr. Mikulic said half the foreign debt had been incurred through bad investments and excessive spending. "If we reach satisfactory arrangements with foreign creditors again," he said, "we must have our own program of economic restructuring and other reforms. Otherwise we would be heading for even deeper crisis."

In separate annual reports, the bank and IMF last week predicted continued sluggish growth in the year ahead. They called on the United States to trim its budget deficit, and on Japan and the European nations to take global leadership by expanding their economies.

"Without saying that there won't be some additional agreements in respect to our policies," a senior Reagan administration official said in an interview, "I think it's a mistake to expect such agreements every time there is an international economic gathering."

Japan and West Germany are being urged by the United States to expand their economies, which would enable them to boost their imports from this country. But they are not prepared to make new commitments for domestic expansion, claiming that the burden falls on the United States to further reduce its budget deficit.

Delagates will also be anxious to probe rumors that Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d, the administration's lead policy maker on economic issues, may quit to help out in the George Bush presidential campaign.

Plan to Ship Iran Oil Via Soviet Faces Obstacles

United Press International

NEW YORK — A plan for Iran to export 700,000 barrels of crude oil a day across Soviet territory faces technical and political obstacles, according to a report in the Wall Street Journal.

Iran, which has no outlet for its oil exports except through the Gulf, announced a plan last month to convert part or all of its 700 mile (1,130 kilometer) gas trunkline system to carry crude oil to the Soviet Union within a year.

opened in 1970. But Iran cut off gas deliveries of 1 billion cubic feet a day to the Russians in 1980 after a price dispute.

Iran awarded a \$1 billion oil pipeline contract on Sunday to a consortium led by Japan and Italy, Reuters reported from Baghdad. The pipeline, to be completed in two years, is expected to boost Iraqi exports to prewar levels of more than 3 million barrels per day.

The oil journal said a survey of regional specialists and oil experts familiar with Iran's pipeline system "suggests considerable skepticism unless the program gets high enough political priority in both the Soviet Union and Iran to bulldoze technical roadblocks."

The pipeline, which runs from the Agha Jari oil field area in southern Iran to the Soviet border near Astara on the Caspian Sea, was

since Moscow continues to be a principal Iraqi arms supplier.

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Currency Rates

Table of Currency Rates: Cross Rates and Other Dollar Values. Columns include Currency, Par \$, and various rate indicators.

Last Week's Markets

Table of Last Week's Markets: Stock Indices, Money Rates, and Forward Rates. Columns include Index Name, Value, and Change.

Thorns on China's Road to GATT

Subsidies, Exchange Rates May Hurt Beijing's Chances

BEIJING — China, needing hard currency to finance the modernization of its economy, is eager to join GATT, the 94-nation body that sets standards for world trade.

But the weakness in China's membership application is that its foreign trade system is riddled with subsidies and varying exchange rates, both forbidden under the free trading rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

China's position, as set out in a memorandum to GATT in February, is that it is gradually bringing prices more in line with production costs and replacing administrative controls with market ones.

Each producer negotiates separately with the foreign trade corporation, which bears the difference between production cost and export price," he said.

Industrial products were the main beneficiaries. Commodities such as oil and labor-intensive goods like handicrafts, textiles and garments did not need subsidies because of low labor costs.

Another problem is finding out the real cost of production of a given item, a diplomat said. In investigating anti-dumping actions against China, for example, the United States uses production costs of similar items in a comparable country because it cannot establish real costs within China.

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Yugoslavs Seek 3-Year Delay in Debt Repayment

Reuters

BELGRADE — Yugoslavia will seek a three-year moratorium on repayment of its \$19 billion foreign debt, Prime Minister Branko Mikulic has said.

Mr. Mikulic said half the foreign debt had been incurred through bad investments and excessive spending. "If we reach satisfactory arrangements with foreign creditors again," he said, "we must have our own program of economic restructuring and other reforms. Otherwise we would be heading for even deeper crisis."

Yugoslavia, which has rescheduled its debt regularly since 1983, was due to repay a total of \$5.5 billion this year.

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Soviet Aide Predicts Record Crop

Reuters

WASHINGTON — A senior Soviet economist has predicted that his country's farmers will produce a record grain crop this year, according to a magazine article published Sunday.

Abel Agambegyan, economic adviser to Mikhail S. Gorbachev, said in an interview with U.S. News and World Report that the crop would break the Soviet Union's record of 237 million tons harvested in 1978.

Even if a record is not realized, other Soviet officials are confident that production will largely exceed last year's output of 210 million tons, according to the Moscow-dated article. U.S. government estimates suggest, however, a Soviet harvest closer to last year's level.

CARREFOUR

Consolidated first half year results (IN MILLIONS OF FRENCH FRANCS)

Table for CARREFOUR: Consolidated first half year results. Columns include Sales, Group share of net income, and Variation %.

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ROTHSCHILD ASSET MANAGEMENT

South America Seeks Economic Remedy

As Traditional Formulas Fail, Indebted Nations Search for New Panaceas

By Bradley Graham
Washington Post Service

BUENOS AIRES — Not since shortly after World War II, when South America looked for a development model it could call its own, has this continent been in such an animated state of economic debate and invention.

Driven by the failure of traditional formulas to cure inflation and other chronic ills, some of the region's most indebted nations are desperately searching for new panaceas.

In the past two years, they have tried freezing wages and prices, introduced new currencies, suspended foreign debt payments and applied other unconventional measures to break upward spirals in living costs and restore economic order without stunting growth.

Hinging on the outcome of this effort are the popularity and credibility of the new-wave democracies.

No lasting, politically acceptable programs have been found. The most innovative, those tested in Argentina, Brazil and Peru, have gone from promise to disillusion and induced at least a partial return to more orthodox remedies.

"The nations of the region are trying to do their own thing, just as they did in the 1950s," said Rudiger Dornbusch, an economist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and an expert on Latin America.

Back then, many adopted the "import substitution approach to domestic industrialization," he said, creating and protecting domestic industries to produce goods that otherwise would be imported. That approach resulted in big inefficiencies, since the protected industries usually faced no competition and often required huge government subsidies.

Now, Mr. Dornbusch said, these countries are searching for a different development model. They have learned quickly that it isn't easy, he said.

Since the onset of the debt crisis in 1982, Latin America has experienced little or no growth, lower standards of living, higher unemployment, depressed levels of investment and reduced foreign trade.

Though the collective output of the region did increase 3.8 percent last year, it grew only

1.4 percent on a per capita basis and has yet to catch up with the 1980 level.

Public patience is wearing thin. As the Inter-American Development Bank waded in its report, "deep social conflicts in various countries have been emerging that threaten both political and economic development."

Political pressures to improve living standards have made many democratic politicians hesitant to order the spending cuts and consumption constraints advocated by the International Monetary Fund and other lenders.

At the same time, faith in miracle cures has

stagnated. Moreover, the reward for enforcing IMF-style austerity was supposed to be an eventual reopening of international credit lines. Yet by 1985, foreign banks were offering little more than was necessary to keep old loans technically out of default.

Argentina's Austral Plan, launched in June 1985; Brazil's Cruzado Plan, introduced eight months later, and Peru's plan, which took shape during those months, marked a new direction.

In contrast with the IMF's focus on dampening excess demand, the innovative South American plans aimed at cracking public expectations that prices and wages would go on rising.

Prices were frozen — Argentina also froze wages — and new national currencies were introduced to replace worthless ones. Peru, attempting to gain extra financial maneuvering room, limited foreign debt servicing to 10 percent of export revenue.

The shock packages were as much a political as an economic answer to the crises confronting presidents Raúl Alfonsín of Argentina, José Sarney of Brazil and Alan García Pérez of Peru.

The programs scored spectacular successes at first. Annual inflation rates fell sharply, landing between 60 percent and 80 percent in 1986, considered moderate for South America. Gross domestic product surged, in per capita terms, to between 4.5 percent and 6 percent.

All three national plans, though, shared a shortcoming: They failed in later stages to attack structural deficiencies in their economies, doing little to guard against inflation's resurgence. Brazil let its fiscal deficit gap. Argentina never managed to secure the opening of the economy and reform of the public sector. Peru watched its informal business sector expand.

Meanwhile, though the most important South American lenders are still against imposing purely orthodox formulas, orthodox measures are being embraced in the absence of workable alternatives.

In Brazil, for instance, the latest stabilization program calls for government spending cuts, higher taxes and economic growth led by increased exports. A devaluation of the cruzado has spurred exports, restoring a large trade surplus.

'Deep social conflicts have been emerging that threaten political and economic development,' the Inter-American Development Bank said.

faded after the novel anti-inflation plans of Argentina, Brazil and Peru gave way this year to triple-digit annual inflation rates.

Throughout South America, the economic catchword of the day has become "heterodoxy," a term encompassing just about any home-grown remedy that differs from the orthodox measures prescribed by the IMF.

The starting point remains the taming of inflation. Debt servicing now accounts for about one-third of public expenditures in the region. This means larger fiscal deficits, which in turn fuel excess demand and spur inflation.

After the debt crisis broke five years ago, Latin American nations turned initially to the IMF for advice and short-term financing.

Orthodox measures recommended by the fund included budget cutbacks to reduce government spending, higher interest rates to encourage saving and dampen consumer spending, and devaluations to cheapen the price of exports and spur sales abroad.

But inflation persisted, even while output



Raúl Alfonsín

Ecuador Seeks To Extend Loan For Oil Exports

NEW YORK — Ecuador, seeking breathing space while it renegotiates the terms of its \$1.16 billion foreign debt, wants to extend the maturity of an 18-month loan it signed last October to finance oil exports, according to bankers.

They said that Banque Paribas, which arranged the \$220 million facility, has already won the approval of about 45 of the 52 participating banks to extend the credit by three months.

Ecuador wants the extension because an earthquake on March 5 ruptured a pipeline, halting oil shipments for nearly six months and preventing it from fully utilizing the loan.

The Paribas deal is one of the few voluntary loans since the Latin debt crisis began in 1982 and could serve as a model.

Mr. Baker's position is that the worst is over for U.S. merchandise trade, despite the record deficit of \$16.5 billion in July. Rising prices, the United States contends, disguise the fact that the deficit in volume terms has already begun to shrink. Japanese figures confirm the trend, showing a decline in their trade surplus globally and with the United States.

Mr. Baker acknowledged in his speech that the surveillance system is not yet fully effective.

"We need a little more discipline" in the system, he said. "We don't get there overnight, and we are a heck of a lot better off today than we were a year and a half or two years ago, when I can promise you, we didn't have meaningful meetings."

Officials of all countries privately agree that although they will go through the process next week of analyzing economic performance of the major countries against detailed forecasts prepared with the help of the IMF staff, the exercise will not produce an automatic commitment to act.

"While the indicators exercise would pick up a shortfall in German economic growth," the Reagan administration official said, "we're not going to push them for additional measures until we can demonstrate a commitment to performance ourselves."

Privately, American officials concede that Japan's performance "hasn't been all that bad," and express hope "there will be no backsliding. They are frustrated by West Germany's refusal, given the weakness in Germany's economic growth, to go beyond the tax cut already scheduled."

Venezuela Signs New Debt Terms, Bankers Report

NEW YORK — Venezuela and its 13-bank advisory committee have signed agreements relating the terms on \$20.3 billion of the country's foreign commercial bank debt, according to two bankers on the panel.

A spokesman for Chase Manhattan Corp., the chairman of the committee, was not available. Officials from Venezuela's other 450 foreign bank creditors will sign the pact this week, the bankers said Friday.

The agreement, which was reached in principle in February, stretches out the repayment schedule to 14 years from 12 1/2 and lowers the interest rate to 7 percent above the benchmark London interbank offered rate, from 14 percent.

Venezuela has total foreign debt of about \$33 billion.

Mr. Scudder and Mr. Singleton will acquire The Houston Post from Toronto Sun Publishing Co. through Gloucester County, financing nearly all of the \$150 million price with bank debt.

The Toronto Sun had sought bids for The Post, and accepted Mr. Singleton's proposal. His proposal did not offer the most ready cash — instead, Mr. Singleton agreed to pay the Post's owners a sum equivalent to 1.25 times the increase in annual revenues in 1992 over that of 1987.

"Pretty creative, wasn't it?" Mr. Singleton said, with delight.

Mr. Singleton says there is still more than enough money to pay the interest on the loans. Mr. Morton estimates Media News's annual cash flow, the money available to pay down the debt, at \$80 million to \$90 million. Mr. Singleton says the company's cash flow-to-debt ratio will remain near its present level of between 5-to-1 and 6-to-1.

But Mr. Singleton still has to make his No. 2 papers successful.

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Mr. Singleton cut the news staff to about 250 from 320, and eliminated four bureaus. The Sunday magazine also went. And the paper is again profitable.

The Times Herald still dramatically trails The Morning News in advertising and circulation.

At the Houston Post, which is profitable, Mr. Singleton has a sophisticated printing facility and the morning slot, but his rival, The Houston Chronicle, has a big advertising and circulation lead.

The Denver Post leads The Rocky Mountain News in Sunday circulation, but trails during the week.

Mr. Singleton lent the new company \$2.5 million, and put up \$300,000 for his 60 percent equity of the company. He also lent Mr. Singleton the \$200,000 he needed to acquire his 40 percent stake. Neither man has ever had to put any more personal money into the business, according to Mr. Scudder.

The company borrowed the rest of the \$10.5 million for The Times from Rhode Island Hospital Trust, a Providence bank later acquired by the Bank of Boston. The two banks have remained the principal lenders to the chain.

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Table with multiple columns containing financial data, including company names, stock prices, and market indicators.

SINGLETON: How a Young Texan Turned a Dream Into a News Empire

(Continued from first finance page)

bined \$355 million purchase price represents debt.

But Mr. Singleton is unimpressed. He has a personable nature but also enormous confidence in what he calls his "killer instinct."

Despite his professional interest in quality, his management code dictates that profitability comes first — a lesson, he says, he learned the hard way.

Mr. Singleton grew up in the town of Graham, Texas. His father worked the oil rigs and money was usually tight.

Mr. Singleton's deal-making talents were apparent at a young age. At 8, he sold mail-order Christmas cards door-to-door. He remembers laboriously drafting a letter to cheerful Card Co. in Scarsdale, New York, to persuade the company to extend him credit. It did.

At 14, he took a part-time job in the mailroom of The Graham News, one of the town's two twice-weekly papers. Soon he was covering sports and city hall.

The person in town he most admired was Edward B. Harris, publisher of the rival Graham Leader. Often, after finishing work at The News, Mr. Singleton would go to the Leader and talk for hours with Mr. Harris about his ambition to own a newspaper. (He bought The Leader from Mr. Harris last year.)

After three years at three different colleges, when he also worked full time at several newspapers, Mr. Singleton quit school to become a copy editor at The Dallas Morning News, now his bitter rival.

While there, Mr. Singleton, then 21, was approached by Edwin M. Eakin, who invited him to run a weekly paper he wanted to start in the small town of Clarendon, Mr. Eakin and his partner put up the \$3,000 to finance the paper, and Mr. Singleton was offered half-ownership. He accepted, and the first issue was printed in May 1972.

Within three years, Mr. Singleton had put Clarendon's other paper out of business and had acquired a few other small papers. He also embarked on a venture that changed his life.

In August 1975, with different partners providing the cash, Mr. Singleton tried to revive The Fort Worth Press, an afternoon tabloid recently closed. He restarted it as a morning broadsheet, but within

two months the directors had ousted him as publisher in favor of his general manager, an older man. On Nov. 5, the paper closed. "I had personally signed a lot of bank notes, and had to sell everything I had," Mr. Singleton said.

The experience taught him what he considers to be the fundamental lesson of newspaper publishing: "If you don't have a solid profit base, all else is meaningless."

He nonetheless went looking for another paper to buy, and he found one in Westfield, Massachusetts. Joseph Albritton, the entrepreneur who then owned The Westfield Star, was also interested in the paper. The men struck a deal: Mr. Albritton would buy the paper and Mr. Singleton would run it.

During the next eight years, Mr. Singleton became the hungry and

no interest or principal to be paid for four years, a source said.

Times Mirror agreed to similarly generous terms in its agreement to sell The Denver Post for \$95 million, but this time Media General was a partner. It provided \$25 million to Garden State, to be used for the down payment, with Times Mirror financing the rest.

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SPORTS

The Pros Start Making Plans for Down Time

By Ken Denlinger
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The last time the National Football League players struck, Dave Butz kept working. What he decided to tackle was a project, a home computer gone wrong. Butz and a friend often tinkered on the machine well into the night, not knowing there would be 57 days of idle time. New parts here, caulking there until... "Everything we tried didn't amount to a hill of beans. I've got a new computer."

By Ken Denlinger
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SPORTS BRIEFS

Prost's 28th Victory Sets Grand Prix Record

ESTORIL, Portugal (AP) — Alain Prost of France won his record 28th Formula One event, the Portuguese Grand Prix, here Sunday. Prost had been tied with Britain's Jackie Stewart for the most career victories.

Yu Retains WBA Junior Flyweight Crown

SEOUL (AP) — Yu Myong-woo of South Korea knocked out Rodolfo Blanco of Colombia Sunday, retaining his World Boxing Association junior flyweight title.

Hallberg, Wrenn Tied for Lead in U.S. Golf

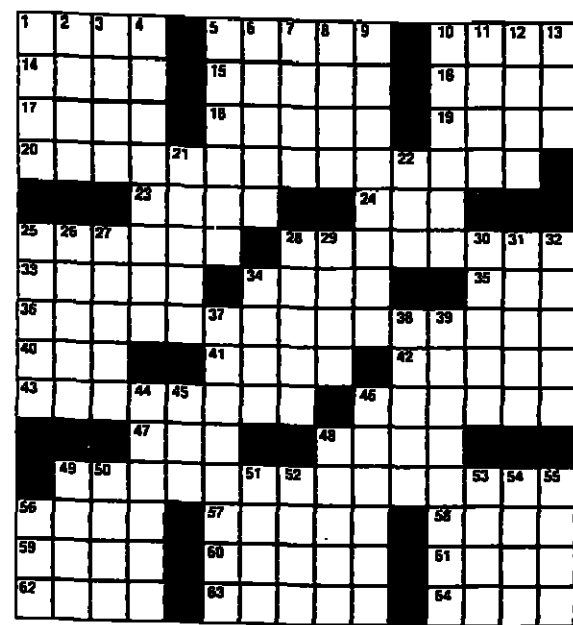
FRANKLIN, Wisconsin (UPI) — Robert Wrenn bogeyed his last hole Saturday to fall into a tie for the lead with Gary Hallberg after three rounds of the Greater Milwaukee Open.

For the Record

Zola Budd won her public comeback race Saturday, leading home the field in a 10-kilometer road race in Bangor, Northern Ireland, in 32 minutes, 17 seconds.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

ACROSS: 1 Notorious Berlin landmark dance. 10 Exult. 15 Red as... 17 Sutor. 18 The Louvre, e.g. 19 Competent. 20 What an oil millionaire has?



ACROSS: 1 Notorious Berlin landmark dance. 10 Exult. 15 Red as... 17 Sutor. 18 The Louvre, e.g. 19 Competent. 20 What an oil millionaire has? 23 Fencing foil. 24 Short-haired dog. 25 Finally! 28 Iron men? 33 Take care of. 34 Wellaway! 35 No Burns. 36 Be like Daddy Warbucks. 40 Compass heading. 41 Actress Merkel et al. 42 Whittied. 43 Made matches. 46 Skinflints. 47 Cobbler's tool. 48 Logical.

DENNIS THE MENACE



IT'S OKAY TO BE OUT IN THE SUN, JOEY, AS LONG AS YOU DON'T GET TOO CLOSE TO IT.

JUMBLE

A word puzzle section with a grid and instructions to unscramble four jumbles: YAHND, ZAMIE, HERGAT, MIRAPI.

WEATHER

A weather forecast table with columns for Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America, North America, and Middle East, listing high and low temperatures for various cities.

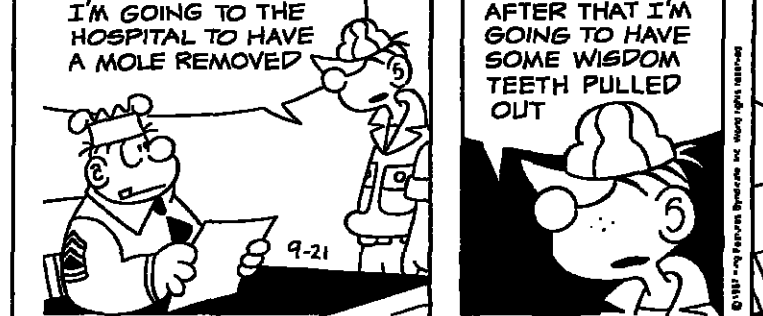
PEANUTS



BLONDIE



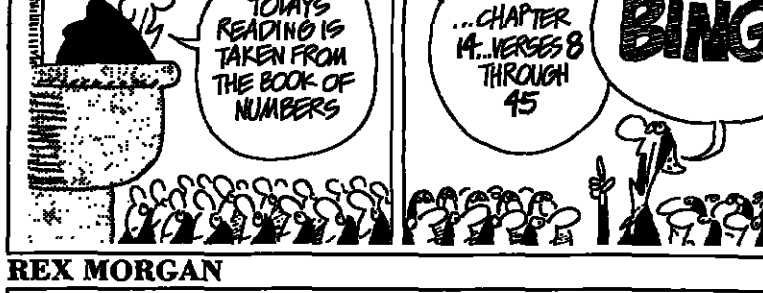
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



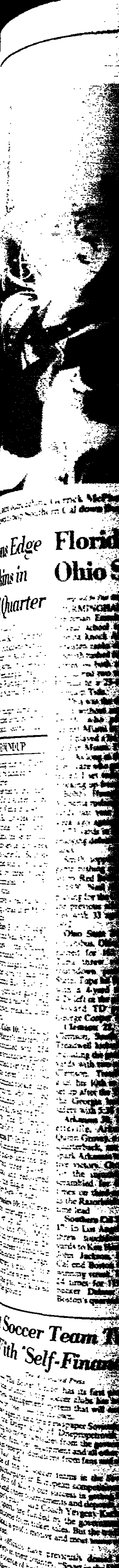
NFL Owners Adopt Tougher Stance

By Gerald Eskenazi
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The National Football League owners adopted a tougher stance Saturday, one designed to hit the wallets of players who go out on strike.

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW / Via Agence France-Press

Amsterdam: The Amsterdam Stock Exchange lost ground last week after an early rise, as the ANP-CBS general index finished at 309.2, down from 313.5 the previous Friday.



SPORTS

Brewers Defeat Tigers, Trimming Lead in AL East

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
DETROIT — Dale Sveum, Rob- in Yount and Bill Schroeder all hit two-run home runs Sunday to help the Milwaukee Brewers break the Detroit Tigers' six-game winning streak with an 11-4 victory.

Paul Molitor and Glenn Braggs also homered for the Brewers. Detroit lost a full game in the American League East and now are just half a game in front as the Toronto Blue Jays won Sunday in their game against the New York Yankees.

Juan Nieves (13-7) won for the seventh time in his last eight decisions, and Chuck Crim worked 3 1/2 innings for his 10th save. Jack Morris (18-9) was the loser.

Morris, who has given up 39 home runs — second only to Bert Blyleven's 42 — was in trouble from the first pitch. Molitor, Yount and Braggs opened the game with singles to give Milwaukee a 1-0 lead.

Left-fielder Kirk Gibson mis-played B.J. Surhoff's fly ball to open Milwaukee's four-run second inning. Two outs later, Sveum hit his 22d homer, Molitor doubled and Yount hit his 18th homer.

Nieves hit Mike Heath to start the third and Gibson beat out a bunt single two outs later. Stan Trammell walked to load the bases and Larry Herndon lined a two-run single to center to make it 5-2.

Molitor hit his 14th home run, leading off the fifth inning, to give the Brewers a 6-2 lead.

The Brewers added four more runs on reliever Eric King in the seventh. Greg Brock doubled with two out, Rob Deer walked and Surhoff doubled both home. Schroeder hit his 13th home run to increase Milwaukee's lead to 10-2.

Braggs led off the ninth with his 13th homer.

Gibson hit his 22d homer to open the eighth. Trammell followed with a single, went to third on a single by pinch hitter John Grubb and scored when Jim Morrison bunted and was thrown out at first.

Blue Jays 6, Yankees 2: In New York, George Bell, Nelson Lirio and Willie Upshaw homered as Toronto moved within half a game of Detroit with a split of the four-game series. Bell's homer was his 46th, tying him with Mark McGwire of Oakland for the lead in the major leagues.

Toronto's manager, Jimmy Williams, played the final three games of the series under protest because of field conditions at Yankee Stadium, torn up a week ago Saturday night by a college football game played in the rain.

SUNDAY BASEBALL

Twins 3, Indians 2: In Minneapolis, Kirby Puckett hit a two-run homer, and Les Straker allowed six hits in six innings, pacing the Twins, leaders in the AL West, over Cleveland. Puckett also doubled.

Straker struck out four and walked two before he was relieved by Juan Berenguer. Jeff Reardon pitched the ninth for his 28th save.

Red Sox 5, Orioles 1: In Baltimore, Roger Clemens earned his 17th victory with a three-hitter, and Dwight Evans hit his 34th home run as Boston downed the Orioles in the opener of a double-header.

GIANTS WIDEN LEAD BUT LOSE YOUNG BLOOD FOR YEAR

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SAN FRANCISCO — A season-ending injury suffered by the veteran utility man Joel Youngblood placed a damper on the San Francisco Giants' enthusiasm after a 5-1 victory Saturday over the Cincinnati Reds.

The Giants' seventh consecutive victory, their longest winning streak since 1982, dropped their magic number for clinching the National League West title to six. But San Francisco, which has built a nine-game lead over the second-place Reds, lost Youngblood with a broken right wrist.

The injury occurred while the left fielder was attempting to catch Tom Browning's foul liner in the second inning. He dived, tumbled and braced himself against the wall with his wrist.

"It won't do me any good to be depressed," Youngblood said. "I've got to go to San Francisco. I'm not going to hang my head. I've got to keep everybody else going."

Kal Daniels opened the game with his 24th homer, but Cincinnati couldn't score again despite 10 hits.

Expos 12, Phillies 4: In Montreal, Tim Lincecum highlighted an eight-run first with a three-run home run, and Dennis Martinez earned his 10th victory as the Expos routed Philadelphia.

Cardinals 5, Cubs 3: In St. Louis, Missouri, Willie McGee capped a four-run third with a two-run homer, and rookie pitcher Joe Magrane belted a bases-empty shot to lead the Cardinals past Chicago.

ASTROS 1, BLUE JAYS 2: In Houston, Garry Templeton homered with two out in the 14th, carrying San Diego to victory over the Astros.

Braves 10, Dodgers 7: In Los Angeles, Ron Gant singled home two runs to highlight a seven-run eighth that rallied Atlanta.

Mets 5, Pirates 4: In Pittsburgh, Keith Hernandez capped a five-run fifth with his sixth career grand slam, giving New York victory.

Tigers 5, Brewers 2: In the American League, in Detroit, Chet Lemon and Darrell Evans homered, and Doyle Alexander won his seventh consecutive game. Alexander extended his string of scoreless innings to 28 before Milwaukee scored twice in the ninth.

Athletics 9, Royals 5: In Kansas City, Missouri, Mark McGwire drove in three runs with his 46th

home run and a single, and Dwayne Murphy also collected three RBIs to spark Oakland.

Rangers 4, Angels 3: In Arlington, Texas, Scott Fletcher singled with one out in the 10th to score Bob Brower from second base.

Yankees 4, Blue Jays 2: In New York, Rickie Henderson led off the first with a homer and hit a tie-breaking single in the seventh, and Bill Glickenson won his 10th career game as the Yankees beat Toronto.

Twins 3, Indians 1: In Minneapolis, Greg Gagne and Gary Gaetti homered, and Frank Viola allowed six hits over seven innings, leading Minnesota over Cleveland.

White Sox 10, Mariners 8: In Chicago, Ozzie Guillen hit a two-run homer, only the fifth of his major-league career, with one out in the eighth to put the White Sox past Seattle.



Ken Henry, here outreaching Gerrick McPhearson, made six receptions for 120 yards and one touchdown to help Southern Cal down Boston College, 23-17, Saturday in Los Angeles.

Falcons Edge Florida Upsets Alabama; Redskins in Ohio State, Clemson Win Final Quarter

ATLANTA — Scott Campbell passed for two touchdowns Sunday in his first start for Atlanta and Gerald Riggs scored on a 4-yard run with 6:47 remaining as the Falcons upset the Washington Redskins, 21-20, in National Football League play.

The victory margin came as a result of a botched extra point try after the Redskins' second touch-

down; a bouncing snap by Darryl Grant couldn't be handled by the holder Eric Yarber.

Campbell, elevated to the starting spot after David Archer failed to generate any offense in a 48-10 loss at Tampa Bay last week, completed 17 of 35 passes for 271 yards.

Doug Williams, the seven-year pro pressed into service last week when Redskins starter Jay Schroeder was sidelined with a shoulder injury, passed for three touchdowns. He completed 18 of 30 passes for 198 yards.

Both teams have 1-1 records with the NFL facing a strike after Monday night's game.

Bears 20, Bucs 3: In Chicago, Walter Payton and Neal Anderson, the old and new of the Chicago backfield, each rushed for a touchdown, and Payton caught a 9-yard pass for another score to lead the Bears over Tampa Bay. Payton's touchdown, a 1-yard dive, gave the 33-year-old veteran a record 107th rushing touchdown, breaking a tie with Jim Brown.

Dolphins 23, Colts 10: In Indianapolis, Dan Marino's mastery of Indianapolis continued with 254 yards and three touchdowns passes as Miami triumphed over the Colts. Marino, who has never lost to the Colts, twice victimized rookie safety Freddie Robinson, who missed tackles at the Indianapolis 15- and 2-yard lines which allowed the Dolphins to score. The Dolphins haven't lost to the Colts since 1980.

Eagles 27, Saints 17: In Philadelphia, Randall Cunningham threw two touchdowns passes and the defense intercepted three passes, made three sacks and recovered two fumbles as the Eagles rallied for a victory over New Orleans.

Browns 34, Steelers 10: In Cleveland, a bizarre interception by Mike Johnson set up an 11-yard tie-breaking pass, and Clay Matthews returned an interception 26 yards for his first career touchdown as the Browns defeated Pittsburgh. Johnson intercepted a pass at the Pittsburgh 23-yard line when Louis Lloppe dropped the pass but kicked it before it hit the ground.

U.S. COLLEGE FOOTBALL

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama — Freshman Emmitt Smith broke a 57-year school record in helping Florida knock Alabama from the unbeaten ranks on Saturday.

Smith rushed for 224 yards on 39 carries — both school records — and scored two touchdowns to lift Florida to a 23-14 upset over the Crimson Tide.

"This was the third game and we did it without any mistakes," said Smith, who played sparingly against Miami in the season opener. "I played a lot looser today than I did in Miami. I was just ready to play. As long as the job gets done, I don't care who gets the record. The record I set today was due to the blocking up front."

Bobby Humphrey, who set an Alabama rushing record with 1,471 yards last year and gained 220 a week ago against Penn State, ran for 73 yards in 19 carries against a grudging defense that registered six sacks.

Smith topped Florida's single-game rushing record of 218 yards set by Red Bethea against Chicago in 1930. Neal Anderson, currently playing for the Chicago Bears, held the previous school mark for carries with 33 against Kentucky in 1982.

Ohio State 24, Oregon 14: In Columbus, Ohio, Vince Workman rushed for 162 yards and Tom Tupa threw two third-quarter touchdown passes to lift Ohio State. Tupa hit tight end Jay Koch with a 4-yard scoring pass with 4:29 left in the period and added a 19-yard TD pass to fullback George Cooper 74 seconds later.

Clemson 21, Georgia 20: In Clemson, South Carolina, David Trethewell kicked four field goals, including the game-winner from 21 yards with two seconds left, to lift Clemson. Trethewell's final field goal, his 10th in three games, was set up after the Tigers, 3-0, had cut the Georgia lead to 20-18 on a safety with 5:38 to play.

Arkansas 30, Texas 15: In Fayetteville, Arkansas, freshman Quinn Grovey, a surprise starter at quarterback, ran for 81 yards to spark Arkansas to its 11th consecutive victory. Grovey, who started for the injured Greg Thomas, scrambled for first downs three times on third-and-long situations as the Razorbacks built a 20-0 halftime lead.

Southern Cal 23, Boston College 17: In Los Angeles, Rodney Peste threw three touchdown passes of 53 yards to Ken Henry and 51 yards to Cal Jackson, helping Southern Cal and Boston College's 10-game winning streak. Steve Webster ran 24 times for 119 yards and linebacker Delmar Chesley tackled Boston's quarterback, Mike Power.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Table with columns for team names and scores. Includes entries for Boston, Baltimore, Cleveland, Detroit, Houston, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Minnesota, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Tampa Bay, Toronto, Washington, and White Sox.

Baseball

Friday's and Saturday's Major League Line Scores

Table showing baseball scores for Friday and Saturday. Columns include team names and final scores. Includes entries for Boston, Baltimore, Cleveland, Detroit, Houston, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Minnesota, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Tampa Bay, Toronto, Washington, and White Sox.

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Auto Racing

PORTUGUESE GRAND PRIX

Table showing auto racing results for the Portuguese Grand Prix. Columns include driver names and finishing positions. Includes entries for A. Prost, P. Barrichello, G. Agnelli, etc.

Auto Racing

WEST GERMAN FIRST DIVISION

Table showing auto racing results for the West German First Division. Columns include driver names and finishing positions. Includes entries for B. Unger, K. Kasper, etc.

Auto Racing

ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION

Table showing auto racing results for the English First Division. Columns include driver names and finishing positions. Includes entries for A. Jones, M. Donohue, etc.

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ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION

Table showing auto racing results for the Italian First Division. Columns include driver names and finishing positions. Includes entries for A. Prost, P. Barrichello, etc.

Soviet Soccer Team Turns Pro With 'Self-Financing'

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has its first professional sports team. One of the country's top soccer clubs has switched to "self-financing," a new management system that will enable the team to make money — or lose it — on its own.

The Tass news agency and the newspaper Sovetskiy Sport reported Saturday that the Dnepr club of Dnepropetrovsk in the Ukraine would be getting no more subsidies from the government.

Players' salaries, facilities, equipment and all other expenses will be paid out of ticket receipts, donations from fans and sales of souvenirs and emblems, Tass said.

Dnepr is one of the 12 soccer teams in the Soviet Union's top league, which participates in European competitions. "Our financial success is tied, first of all, to our success in getting into the national championships and other tournaments and depends, of course, on the quality of Dnepr's play," said Coach Yevgeny Kucherevsky.

Most Soviet sports are funded by the government, which in turn takes in some income from ticket sales. But the traditional system of management lacks a profit motive and most teams are believed to be operate in the red.

Soviet sports officials have previously denied the existence of professional sports in their country. "Sport in the USSR is a means of education and a source of health but not of enrichment or profit," the Novosti press agency said in a handbook issued for the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow.

Football

Selected U.S. College Results

Table showing college football results. Columns include team names and scores. Includes entries for Brown, Colgate, Cornell, etc.

Football

Selected U.S. College Results

Table showing college football results. Columns include team names and scores. Includes entries for Minnesota, Miami, North Carolina, etc.

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Selected U.S. College Results

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THE RYDER CUP

Muirfield Village, USA 24th-27th September 1987 4/9 USA 7/4 GB and Europe 16/1 A Tie

Name the winning margin

Table showing betting odds for the Ryder Cup. Columns include USA, GB, and Europe odds for various margins.

SUPERBOWL XXII

Table showing Super Bowl XXII betting odds. Columns include team names and odds.

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